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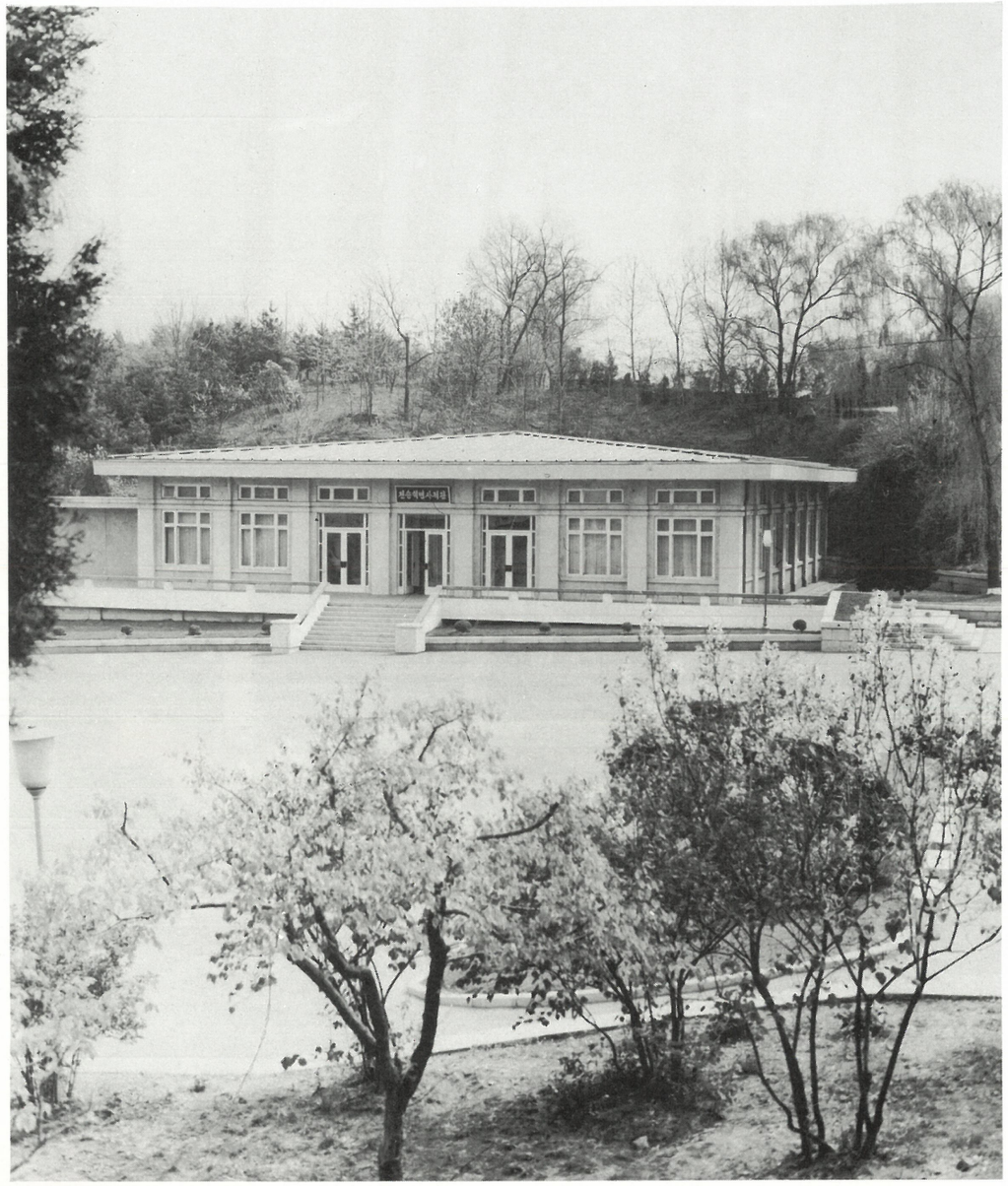

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, declares the historic victory of the Korean people to the whole world at the Pyongyang mass rally to celebrate the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War (July 28, 1953)

President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Pereira

Goodwill Envoy of the People of Cape Verde

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and government delegation of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde, paid a state visit to our country from May 9 to 13.

President Pereira presents a gift to President Kim Il Sung

Tens of thousands of working people of Pyongyang warmly welcome President Pereira on the streets

The great leader President Kim Il Sung sees gifts from Chongryon organizations, Korean nationals in Japan, Japanese people and many countries of the world

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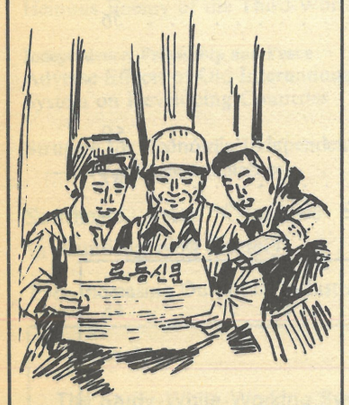

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Leading Article

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Is a Genius of Revolution and Construction

Respected President Kim Il Sung is the first great leader the Korean people have ever had in their history of 5,000 years. He is a genius of revolution and construction who, through his profound revolutionary theory and most inspiring revolutionary practice, unfolded a glorious new age of revolution, the age of Juche, and leads the Korean people to victories and glories.

When he was very young, he bore a great aim to liberate the country and embarked on the revolutionary road. With matchless sagacity and thoroughgoing inquiries, he authored the immortal revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and thus illuminated the course to be taken by the Korean revolution.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake; it is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country that we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles."

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung created the undying Juche idea, basing himself on the requirements of revolutionary practice and a wealth of experience, free from any conventional formulas or theories. Proceeding from this idea, he set forth unique ideas of colonial national-liberation revolution, anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction, the complete and the ultimate victory of socialism, as well as strategical and tactical policies. With these ideas and policies he has guided our people intelligently.

In the grim days of Japanese imperialist occupation the respected leader President Kim Il Sung proposed a revolutionary line of Juche, in keeping with which he organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Japanese imperialism was stifling Korea with its armed forces of aggression and repressive agencies and was intensifying its fascist terror rule as never before. Moreover, prevalent at the time was the view that small colonial nations could not be freed from the yoke of domination before the metropolitan working classes had won their revolutionary struggles. And the Korean people had no foundation of a national army or logistical base. But they went against the conventional formula of national liberation revolution and declared war against the Japanese imperialist aggressors who had more than a million troops and great military and economic potentials, and they prevailed over this formidable enemy. This was a miracle, indeed.

The great leader advanced Juche strategy and tactics at each stage of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and ensured strategic leadership of the Korean revolution as a whole. Meanwhile, he organized and commanded the military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by new methods of guerrilla warfare created by himself. Always taking initiative and applying most dexterous methods and preternatural guerrilla tactics, he mowed down wave after wave of enemy troops and led the Korean revolution from one upswing to another, and finally accomplished the historic cause of national liberation. Thus he opened up a new road to colonial national-liberation revolution to be organized and carried out under the banner of independence.

The three years of war in Korea unleashed by US imperialism was the severest war which history has ever known. It was the grimmest trial for the Korean people. However, the great leader President Kim Il Sung, shouldering the nation's destiny, led the battle to annihilate the enemy and guided the whole Party, people and army to the victory in the war.

He proposed a revolutionary policy of shattering the numerical and technical superiority of US imperialism with the politico-ideological superiority of the Korean people and the People's Army; and he set forth unique strategic and tactical policies for each phase of the war, thereby wiping out the aggression army of US imperialism and the troops of the satellite countries and achieving the historic victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

This meant the first defeat suffered by US imperialism. It brought about the beginning of its decline, and opened up an era of new upswing in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle in which colonial peoples rose up determinedly to bury imperialism for good.

He led the two most difficult stages of social revolution and socialist construction straight to victory, and accomplished great miracles throughout all fields of the revolution and construction, and went ahead to blaze the new road to communism.

The working class's revolutionary cause of socialism and communism is the most serious and complicated task aimed at making a fundamental change in the world; it is an extremely hard work which can be done through the revolution to eliminate old social relations and their survivals and the construction to create new society.

However, the great leader, with his uncommon insight, clearly illuminated the whole course of the implementation of the working-class cause and the general image of the communist utopia and led the revolution and construction on to triumph.

He advanced great programmes of the Korean revolution—the Juche line of establishing a revolutionary democratic base and the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which presupposed socialist revolution, and with unflagging will and outstanding leadership, carried these lines out splendidly.

The successful carrying out of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution by the great leader is an admirable development and implementation of a new type of social revolution; it was a true revolutionary road to be taken by former colonies and semi-colonies, the countries which had not undergone the normal capitalist stage of development.

Having completed the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the great leader continued to organize and mobilize the whole Party and people to make socialist revolution.

Basing himself on the principles of the Juche idea he expounded the agricultural cooperativization policy of transforming economic forms prior to technological reforms; a policy of reforming private merchants and manufacturers without expropriating them, and other unique policies and principles. He led the Party and the masses along the short cut to their implementation, so that in only four to five years he completed the socialist transformation of production relations and built an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and poverty.

The great leader proposed an original line of building an independent national economy and carried it out splendidly. And he made sure that the country consummated its industrialization in only 14 years, which other capitalist countries took a century or more.

With the brilliant sunshine of Juche, President Kim Il Sung, the guider of the times, illumined the road to communism and ways and means of occupying its ideological and material fortresses, and is wisely leading the struggle to attain that goal.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great revolutionary leader and genius of creation and construction, who vanquished the two strongest imperialisms, led the two stages of social revolution and is opening the untrodden road to communism by stepping up socialist construction and bringing about historic changes and great national prosperity.

The Korean people bear in mind the very kindly care of the fatherly leader who has provided them with the happiness and prosperity of today, and will hold him in high esteem and follow the Party for ever in their efforts to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

New History of Mirim Plain

Here is a picture. It is a picture of farmers transplanting rice and you may think it to be a simple picture.

But it has a story moving the people unboundedly. The man in plain attire bedding out rice-plants together with farmers is the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It enables us to get a glimpse of cares and pains of the fatherly leader who is devoting all his life to the welfare of people.

It was June 1947 after liberation, when the whole land was boiling over with nation-building. The fatherly leader visited the Mirim plain busy with spring farming. He set out rice-plants together with farmers to arouse the peasants of the country to increased production of food grains.

He stressed time and again that they should mass-produce and spread choice seeds, expand the irrigated area and paddyfields and develop vegetable cultivation and stockbreeding so as to improve the farmers' livelihood rapidly.

Thanks to his wise guidance and constant concern, the Mirim plain, like other plains of our country, has turned into a people's paradise today. He has said:

"Today all our villages are modern and well-to-do. They are like Chollima, the sleek steed, who gallops forward towards the heights of communism."

The Mirim plain, once dotted sparsely with shabby cottages, is now just like a town. There nestle two- or three-storeyed dwelling houses around the orchard-planted hill and shops and public service facilities, nurseries, kindergartens, hospital and schools stand in rows along the broad pavements and among greenbelts.

Before liberation there were only four draught cattle in the plain. But it has today over 8 tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land and over 800 modern farm machines of 70-odd kinds, including rice-transplanters and harvesters. The Mirim Cooperative Farm alone has more than 50 tractors, many lorries, over 300 tractor-drawn farm machines and does all its operations joyfully with the help of machines and chemicals, from ploughing to rice-transplanting, weeding, harvesting and threshing.

Before liberation not a single day passed without worry about flood or drought. But today the plain is firmly protected by the newly-built strong embankment against flood. And the Kumtan Irrigation System and the Mirim and Chongryong pumping systems water not only paddies but vegetable and maize fields and even hillside orchards so that the plain yields bumper crops every year, no matter what drought may come.

In the past the plain produced only two tons of rice or maize per hectare. But now it is a granary.

During last 30 years the per-hectare yield of paddy rice, the main crop of the plain, increased four times, maize 4.5 times and the output of meat and vegetables seven times.

Orchards created in hills yield every year several hundred tons of fruits, such as apple, pear and peach.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung plants rice seedlings with peasants (June 7, 1947)

Vegetable farming occupies an important place in the economic development of the plain. Mirim and Namsan Cooperative Farms produce over 10,000 tons of vegetables yearly for the population of the capital.

Grain output has rapidly increased and the economy has been diversified. As a result, the per-household incomes have increased every year. To take the Mirim Cooperative Farm for instance. Its average per-household incomes increased four times in grain and 5.5 times in cash as against 1960. Last year's per-household incomes were over 100 straw bags of grain and more than 1,500-odd *won* of money on an average.

But this change or miracle is not confined to this plain alone.

Under the profound concern of the great leader and the glorious Party the new age of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization has come and lean land of the country turned fertile and yields rich crops every year. The peasants of this country, who had been ground down by poverty and ignorance, have become socialist agricultural working people who enjoy an affluent life and high culture.

The farmers here feel highly proud of living in the glorious plain where the great leader President Kim Il Sung bedded out rice-plants himself and renew their resolve to keep the national granary overfull by farming well as required by the Juche farming method under the rays of the rural theses authored by him.

Chon Jong Hun

Young General Acclaimed as Sun of Nation

The Korean people had long and deeply admired the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a legendary hero and the sun of the nation. This admiration emanated from the hearts of the people who had witnessed the greatness and uncommon prowess of respected General Kim Il Sung. It is also an expression of their pride and joy of acclaiming him as the first great leader in their history of 5,000 years.

As they had no great leader for ages, the Korean people were subjected to poverty and humiliation and deprived of their country by Japanese imperialism in the early 20th century.

Great General Kim Il Sung was born in Mangyongdae and nurtured lofty qualities of an ardent patriot and revolutionary as he grew up. As a child he was thoughtful, broad-minded and iron-willed; he was exceptionally gifted and open-hearted.

Impressed by his courage, his grandmother once said: "... You are just like your big-hearted father. In a few years you'll straddle on the top of Mt. Paekdu and try to stretch your feet to the East Sea and wash them".

The General nursed a high ambition to regain the lost country already in his childhood.

When he attended the Changdok School in Chilgol, Pyongyang, the General wrote in his notebook:

"There should be no landlords and capitalists in the world who sponge on others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists belong to the same sort. Only when these guys are finished off can everybody live in comfort."

These words were a revolutionary truth he clarified on his observation of the unequal society he was in.

Boys of 10 or thereabouts play the baby, but the future General had such outstanding political views and traits of character that everybody lavished praise on him.

They would say: "Kim Song Ju (the President was so called when young) is a prominent schoolboy. He will be a benefactor of all people." "Kim Song Ju is an excellent boy, indeed. You wait and see. He will do great things for the country and people." "There is not such a boy in any legends as Kim Song Ju who has a large heart and outstanding personality as a child."

Everybody praised and adored General Kim Il Sung, and many youth and children rallied around him.

Early in 1925 when he was 13, the great future General left Mangyongdae at the news of his father's arrest by the Japanese imperialist police. He walked 400 kilometres and reached Popyong. When he crossed the Amnok River, he made a firm resolve never to return to Korea before he liberated it.

Later, he conducted dynamic revolutionary activities among the youth and children and the people and won a popular reputation.

He attended the First Fusong Primary School. One balmy spring day all the teachers and pupils of this school went for a picnic. On this occasion the future General engraved the words "Down with Japanese Imperialism, Korean Independence" on a piece of wood.

The schoolmaster was astonished to learn this and asked him how such a young boy as he could overthrow all-powerful Japanese imperialism. The future General unhesitatingly answered:

"Japanese imperialism can be toppled when the people's strength is united."

At the age of 13 the General declared his resolve to overthrow Japanese imperialism and explained how in a few words. Now, all the teachers and pupils could not but admire at his sharp revolutionary awareness and refulgent wisdom.

Who, in his teenage, would insist then on over throwing Japanese imperialism, the formidable enemy in the world? General Kim Il Sung possessed ideas, art of leadership and personality as a great leader already in his early days.

In October 1926 the General formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in Korea, and put forward the Juche-oriented programme for it, so as to blaze the new path for the Korean revolution to follow.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country, was a historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution. With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle began to proceed in accordance with the principle of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots."

The formation of the DIU marked a true beginning of the Korean revolution. And the communist movement and the national-liberation struggle of Korea, which had gone through twists and turns, could embark on the road of fresh development under the banner of independence.

Just when he began to hew out a new path of the Korean revolution independently, great General Kim Il Sung authored the imperishable Juche idea, the great guiding idea of the revolution.

In June 1930 the General held the historic Kalun Meeting. He advanced new lines, strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution, which he had elaborated on the basis of the Juche idea. He defined it as the basic tasks of the Korean revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialism, attain Korean independence, abolish feudal relations and effect democracy. In order to carry out these tasks the General threshed out the strategical and tactical policies such as waging armed struggle, banding the anti-Japanese patriotic forces together and founding the Party.

After the meeting the General bent every effort to make preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Across a wide area that included Kalun, Guyushu and Wujiazi, he worked energetically to train young communists of the rising generation and lay mass foundations for the Korean revolution.

Hence, a new epoch of the Korean revolutionary movement.

About this time the reputation of General Kim Il Sung as a peerless hero and the sun of the nation spread far and wide.

The General lectured before the Kalun villagers under the title, "The unpropertied masses are not fated to be poor". They said: "Now he made us fully understand what's wrong with this world and feel quite relieved." Even headstrong old men admired him, saying: "We can see the rosy future of Korea now."

There lived in Wujiazi an aged nationalist named Pyon, who passed himself off as a "theorist". The great General explained to him historical lessons of the Korean national-liberation movement and ways and means of winning back the country. Later, this old man said to his contemporaries:

"We should not regard Kim Song Ju as a mere young man. He is an uncommon youth. Ever since I participated in the independence movement, I have met motley people who styled themselves bigwigs, patriots or revolutionaries. But I've never seen such a good theoretician and man of great political ability as Kim Song Ju. He has great resources and personality! I bet he will lead Korea."

The political awareness of the Wujiazi village folk was gradually reformed thanks to the energetic revolutionary activities of great General Kim Il Sung. They experienced the greatness of their united force through actual struggles. As a result, they got convinced that they could defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fought in unity. Their revolutionary zeal increased. With a feeling of trust and reverence for the General they said elatedly:

"Since Mr. Kim Song Ju came, there has been a great transformation here in Wujiazi.

"...He will make the whole of Korea like Wujiazi, I'll be bound.

"A morning star has appeared in the pitch-dark sky. When it appears, the day breaks..."

About this time the Wujiazi people began to call the General Mr. Han Byol meaning "One Star", and so did his revolutionary comrades. "Nongu", "Bolshevik" and other publications affixed the name "Han Byol" to his writings.

Afterwards, his revolutionary comrades and the people thought that they should not compare so great a leader of the nation with a star. And they renamed him"Kim Il Sung" meaning "Becoming the Sun", to express their wish that he would become the bright sun of Korea.

Kim Il Sung! This name carried the unrestricted veneration of the Korean people for him and reflected their earnest desire that he would become the sun of the nation.

Kim Il Sung! This name mirrored the firm faith and will of the young communists and the entire Korean people who would highly esteem him as their great revolutionary leader and remain loyal to him through generations while fighting on the road of the revolution steered by him.

All these facts illustrate one aspect of the glorious revolutionary history in which great General Kim Il Sung was acclaimed as the lodestar of the revolution, as the sun of the nation.

In April 1932 the General founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed forces in Korea. Since then he had organized and led the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist troops one million strong for 15 years.

Numerous legends grew up in praise of General Kim Il Sung who led the heroic struggle to victory. They included the following:

"General Kim Il Sung was born imbued with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu. Therefore, he performs wonders in heaven and on earth and detects the hidden plans of Providence."

"General Kim Il Sung cuts off mountain ridges or sticks them together. He travels thousands of miles in a night and suddenly appears in the east and west at the same time."

"General Kim Il Sung makes rice with grains of sand and bombs with twigs. He crosses rivers on a sheet of paper and mows down the enemy."

These legends resulted from the superb commanding art and protean guerrilla tactics of the General who hit the one million Japanese imperialist troops leading them by the nose.

The young communists of the new generation and the Korean people reverentially upheld the General as the sun of the nation and as the centre of the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and waged the armed struggle against Japan under his leadership. The result was that they routed the Japanese imperialists and liberated Korea.

The Korean revolution has advanced a long way since then and climbed up the high eminence of socialism. But the revolution is not yet over.

The Korean people are firmly determined to attend the great leader President Kim Il Sung till the end of the sun and the moon emulating the loyalty of the young communists to him, and to splendidly carry the revolutionary cause of Juche to consummation under the guidance of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. And, now, they are vigorously marching onward towards the complete victory of socialism.

A Great Man

NEW BUDGETARY ITEM

One January day in 1957 the Cabinet of the DPRK discussed the draft state budget for that year. The meeting was presided over by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The nation's economic difficulties were reflected in the draft.

Much work had to be done that year to obliterate centuries-old backwardness and penury and lay the cornerstone for a thriving socialist paradise. It was too heavy a task for Korea which had just stood on her feet.

The war-wrecked iron works had to be reconstructed and their dead furnaces set in motion. The construction of dwellings, whose foundations had already been laid, must be carried out in all towns. For the children who were studying at bleak makeshift schools, new cosy school buildings had to be set up at sunny hillsides. And waterways had to be built so as to irrigate war-damaged fields. Thick padded clothes had to be provided to the workers who were thinly dressed in the depth of winter. Smart canvas shoes should be supplied for children who put on jackboots or work shoes worn by their fathers.

Everything was too pressing to be put off. The country had to tackle all this by its own efforts, but it was short of raw materials, supplies, work hands, and money in particular.

With an aching heart an official of the Ministry of Finance informed the great leader of the situation. The leader listened to his report carefully and checked the draft to the minutest details.

The meeting lasted from morning till late at night. As the meeting was drawing to an end, the respected leader sank into deep thought, as if concerned about something unfinished. He asked abruptly:

"In which section did you put the educational aid funds and scholarships for the children of Korean residents in Japan?"

No country had ever included this sort of item in its budget nor had any financial theorist proposed it.

The Finance Ministry official hesitantly replied:

"As you instructed, leader, we intend to appropriate educational funds for the children of Korean residents in Japan. But this year we are too hard pressed for finances.... We shall send the funds as circumstances permit. Therefore, we decided to include it not in the state budget but in a provisional foreign currency plan."

The great leader lightly tapped the table with a pencil. He rosed from his seat and went over to the window.

"No," he declared. "We should send them the funds right away. Even if we fail to build a factory or two, we should remit the money to the Koreans who have a hard time of it in an alien land, so that their children can go to school. This is our national duty."

His words touched the hearts of those present at the meeting.

The leader went on to say:

"And we are not going to send them the money only a couple of times. We must continue to send it as far as there are our brethren in Japan and they have children to educate. Therefore, this should not be treated as a temporary task. We must include in the state budget a supplementary item under the title 'educational aid funds and scholarships for the children of Korean nationals in Japan', which should be carried on regularly.

"As I always say, we should not regard the national education of Korean residents in Japan as a mere educational affair. It is an important national, patriotic work to regain and protect our nation."

This is how an item, which no country had ever had in its budget, was formally included in the financial budget of the DPRK.

Books Extolling Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Published in Many Countries

Various books extolling the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung were published in many countries on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

They include "Kim Il Sung, the Champion of Independence" in French by Rwandan Minister Unsekalije Aloys of Common Education; "Juche-Korea" (Vol. I) in English by Tanzanian free-lance journalist Karim Essak; "Korea, the Country that Blazes the Future" published by the Liaison Council of the Societies of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea; "Star of Korea and Bugle-Call of the World" in Spanish by Gilberto Sapata Isasa, Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; "The Sun of Korea" in Spanish by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, President of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea; the picture album "Great Leader President Kim Il Sung" put out in Japanese by Kuno Juji, President of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; "The Revolutionary Cause and the Development of Korea", a collection of articles written by Japanese personages; "Korea, Socialist Education" in Spanish by Prof. and Dr. of Philosophy J. R. Nunez Tenorio of Venezuelan Central University; "Korea, Land of Juche" in English by Shamsul Alam, Editor of Bangladesh paper "Nayajug"; "Korea Marches On" in English by Editor of the Nepalese paper "Naya Yug"; "Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of People" in Spanish by Mario Augusto Rodriguez, Secretary General of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; and many other books.

Many anthologies came out, too. They include "70 Years Devoted to Mankind" in French by Senegalese poet Boubacar Camara; "Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader Who Makes Men Write Poems" in Arabic by Sudanese poet Muhamed Ali Abu Katyatye; "Country Overflowing with Sunshine" in English by Vice-Chairman Hossenjee Edoo of the Mauritius Writers Union; "The Sun that Has Risen High in the East" in Bengalese by Bangladesh Prof. Bulbulhan Mahabubu; "Kim Il Sung, the Sun of People" in English by Pakistani poet Kh. Abdur Rehman; and many other poetical works.

Those books carry portraits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and photos showing his revolutionary activity and the successes attained in revolution and construction under his wise guidance.

The book "Kim Il Sung, the Champion of Independence" consists of the preface, five chapters and the conclusion. Captions of the five chapters are: "Founder of the Doctrine of Independence"; "Champion of National Independence"; "Advocate of Political Independence"; "Builder of Independent Economy"; and "Creator of Independent National Culture."

In the preface the author warmly congratulates

the great leader President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday.

He stresses that the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule which started in the early 20th century, was the darkest days in the Korean history of 5,000 years and that in this critical period the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born, blazed the road of the revolution and liberated the country. Then the great leader, the author says, effected great socio-economic changes and built in the East the prospering Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a powerful socialist state advancing at the speed of Chollima under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

In the first chapter he points out that our age is an era of independence fundamentally different from the preceding ones. And he emphasizes that the immortal Juche idea authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a great doctrine representing our age, which gives perfect answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction in the present age.

In the second chapter the author writes that the great leader, born in a patriotic and revolutionary family, set out on the road of revolution in his early years and has devoted all his life to the freedom, liberation and happiness of people and that he is an iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero who defended national independence by defeating two most ferocious imperialisms within the lifetime of one generation.

In the third chapter he underscores that Korea is an independent country firmly maintaining political independence though a small country surrounded by large countries.

In the fourth chapter he calls for attaining economic independence to consolidate political independence and make the popular masses completely independent.

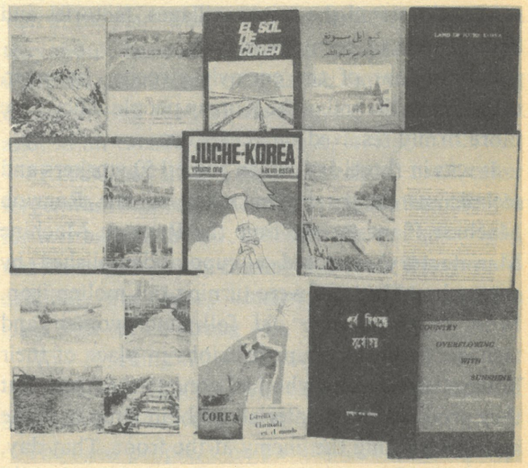
In the fifth chapter he stresses that the respected leader President Kim Il Sung has paid deep attention to education since he started to guide revolution and construction and provided the guiding principles of socialist education by fathering the Juche educational thought and theory.

The anthology "70 Years Devoted to Mankind" comprises eleven poems including "70 Years Devoted to Mankind", "To Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Benefactor of Mankind" and "The Future of the Juche Cause", etc.

In this anthology the poet sings of the greatness, vitality and world-historic significance of the Juche idea founded by the great leader, and of his immortal achievements and the epoch-making changes wrought in Korea.

All the books put out in honour of the 70th birthday of the respected leader eulogize his great revolutionary thought, wise leadership and lofty moral qualities.

Besides, special issues of bulletins, over 41,900 copies, were published in honour of the great leader's 70th birthday by friendship and solidarity organizations in India, Sierra Leone, Lebanon, Togo, Benin, Cyprus, Palestine, Mauritius, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, France, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Dominica, Guyana, Surinam, Barbados, etc.



Great Leader and Ten Party Members of Ragwon

As he enters the front gate of the Ragwon Machine Plant, every visitor first halts in front of a large oil painting. During the Fatherland Liberation War the great leader President Kim Il Sung inspected the plant and gave advices at a Party cell meeting of its casting shop. Everybody straightens himself with a solemn feeling before the painting which shows this historic scene.

"Leader, Don't Worry!"

It was June 21, 1952. Two years had passed since the Fatherland Liberation War broke out. Despite trying ordeals the Korean people were fighting heroically against the US imperialist invaders at the front and in the rear.

In an attempt to retrieve their successive setbacks the Americans showed their savage nature in all its nakedness. Every day they sent 700 to 1,000 aircraft into our territorial air to destroy our peaceful towns and villages and massacre the inhabitants. As a result, almost all the towns, villages, factories and enterprises had been devastated.

No amount of the enemy's atrocity, however, could break the will of the Korean people. They were more firmly resolved on vengeance.

It was in those days when some 150 workers and technicians of the casting shop of the Ragwon Machine Plant (at the time the Ragwon Machine Manufactory) restored a cupola demolished by enemy bombing and were turning out molten iron. Most of them were old folk and women and teenagers who took up their jobs in place of their husbands or fathers who had gone to the front. But they produced war materials without letup with the spirit of fighting the enemy at the front. That day, too, the ten Party members finished their work amid the repeated bombing of the enemy. They held a Party-cell meeting in order to discuss ways and means of more successfully ensuring wartime production. The great leader was touring a number of places in North Pyongan Province then for on-the-spot guidance, and he happened to visit the plant and gave guidance to the Party-cell meeting.

The meeting just began when the respected leader quietly came in and unceremoniously sat on a long wooden bench in the rear. The Party members were overjoyed to see him and urged him to take the front seat. But the leader declined with thanks and did not care about his seat. He advised them to go on with their meeting. Having listened attentively to the report and the speeches of the Party members, the leader said that he, too, had to take the floor as a Party member present at the meeting. He taught the members how to run a Party-cell meeting and explained to them the measures taken by the Party to improve the workers' living conditions. Dusk was falling, but the fatherly leader continued to tell them about the plans for postwar reconstruction, which he had already elaborated. He said a tremendous amount of work must be carried out after we defeated the US imperialist invaders. And he added: **"After the war we must reconstruct the destroyed factories, towns and villages. This will be attended by many difficulties. We will be short of manpower and wanting in technology."**

At these words a woman Party member rose from her seat and said to the leader.

"Leader, don't worry! If we win the war, rehabilitation will not pose a problem. We successfully restored in two to three years what the Japanese imperialists had destroyed so severely and lived in affluence, didn't we? When the war is over, we will be able to rebuild everything wrecked and live well. Please don't worry too much."

Here at this place the great leader guided the meeting of a Party cell of the casting shop of the Ragwon Machine Plant(June 21, 1952)

These words were uttered by a simple and modest loyal woman Party member; they also reflected her implicit faith as well as the resolve of allegiance to the great leader made by the ten Party members and the rest of the workers of the Ragwon Machine Plant, nay, by the entire Korean people. The leader was satisfied to hear the woman's confident statement and very happy to say that her words were correct and inspiring.

The Leader Bears That Day in His Mind

The war which lasted three years ended in a victory for the Korean people.

After the war the great leader visited the Ragwon Machine Plant on many occasions. He called at the plant in October 1963. The leader looked back on that day over ten years ago and was considerate enough to ask the officials how many of the members who had attended the Party-cell meeting of the casting shop still remained in the plant. He pointed out that the meeting had greatly encouraged him and, with deep emotions, added that the Party members fought well during the war and had a high degree of class consciousness.

Later, when he spoke to the officials of the Party Central Committee, the leader again recalled his visit at the plant during the war, and he stressed that they should have a firm revolutionary faith. He cited what the woman had said at the Party-cell meeting of the casting shop of the Ragwon Machine Plant and, in an excited tone of voice, stated:

"I could not sleep a wink that night. I will never forget what that comrade said throughout my life. On my way back in the car, I thought she was quite right, and I was more firmly convinced that our Party would definitely win victory because we had the working class with such a strong will."

How touching his words are!

There is a saying that ten years change the looks of mountains and rivers.

The aged people, who participated in the Party-cell meeting 30 years ago, have already passed away,

He Makes Our Life Everlasting

For 70 years of his life the great leader President Kim Il Sung has exerted his best efforts to provide our people with political integrity and enable them to preserve this most precious thing for ever.

Through their half-a-century-long revolutionary activity, all our people could maintain and develop their political integrity despite overlapping ordeals because great President Kim Il Sung looked after the destiny of each of them.

(1)

The spring of 1936 was witnessing a switchover in the advancement of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung was activating a new unit under a strategic plan to advance to the border and into the homeland. One day his headquarters was visited by a small armed group among which was a stranger in plain clothes. Li Dong Baek was his name.

Informed of him by the head of the group the great leader readily met the stranger without any prejudice.

"Dear General, I am a bad man... an opportunist...." This was the way the grizzled stranger introduced himself.

The fatherly leader had met many sufferers with difficult backgrounds. He sympathized deeply with them in their troubles and led them by the hands to a new life. This time, too, he kindly heard out the stranger.

Li Dong Baek was an intellectual. He had been a self-styled communist in the 1920s and drifted from one place to another affiliating himself with this or that faction. But wherever he went, he felt the bitterness of disillusion, so he gave up everything and taught at a country school.

By the word "opportunist", he meant his great disappointment in the life he had spent in vain.

"After all, the movements I was engaged in previously were of no use. So, though belatedly, I would like from now to devote the rest of my life to the people and revolution, atoning my faults under your guidance and instructions...."

Hearing him out, the great leader was lost in a deep thought.... If I don't believe in him and lead him by the hand, he will pass the rest of his life as uselessly as before, he said to himself.

Taking a wrong man in would adversely affect the destiny of the whole revolutionary ranks. But the great leader set great store by the stranger's yearning for an honourable life and took him in the ranks. And the newcomer had the honour to work at the secretariat of the new unit.

From next day, the great leader often called him to his side while on the march and explained the past vicissitudes of the Korean revolution and its future course.

He also told him about his far-reaching plan of national liberation.

He talked on not only while crossing mountains and fields but also during lulls in battles.

To Li Dong Baek who had lived a worthless life, these were the days of resurrection in which he became the master of his own destiny; they were the meaningful days in which he grew to be a communist revolutionary of a Juche type acquiring political integrity far more precious than physical life. Till he died a heroic death later, he did his best to keep daily records of the great leader's revolutionary activity. He did so because he thought it his bounden duty; it was his firm conviction that the destiny of Korea and our people's political integrity depended entirely on the respected leader.

As is seen in this episode, the great leader's life is a history of great benevolence; he held in his embrace not only workers and peasants but also those who groped in quest of a true life in the vortex of revolution, and trained them to be the masters of the country and the revolution and gave them everlasting political integrity.

He has traversed a path full of unheard-of difficulties to guarantee priceless political integrity to all of our people.

In the summer of 1929 some nationalists called a meeting to amalgamate the "General Federations of Youth in East and South Manchuria" in an endeavour to split the Korean youth movement, prevent youth and students from following new ideological trends and control the youth movement.

The great leader saw through the sordid aim of the meeting and went to the venue infested with villains so as to lead many youth along the right revolutionary road and achieve the sound development of the Korean youth movement. Youth, seeing him, manifested their desire to follow new ideological trends. So, some nationalist leaders tried to resort to terrorism. At this critical moment, not caring for his own life, he worried about the safety of many youth and scathingly denounced their criminal scheme.

Thanks to his such self-sacrificing struggle, the ranks of young vanguards could be preserved and dynamic efforts were made to expand them already at the dawn of the revolution and many youth could grow up to be genuine Korean revolutionaries provided with precious political integrity.

(2)

The great leader not only gave our people immortal political integrity but also enabled them to develop it under his cherishing care.

In May 1946, the year after liberation, he called model workers in all parts of the country to Pyongyang to celebrate the first May Day in the liberated homeland. Among them was Pak Won

while those still alive are all white-haired by now.

The great leader bestowed a great honour on a veteran Party member who was present at that meeting, by making sure that he participated as a delegate in the historic Sixth Party Congress held in October 1980.

"Don't worry, leader! What the woman Party member said to you 30 years ago remains the unshaken faith of us workers of the Ragwon Machine Plant," declared a 64-year-old man named Hwang Sun Hwa, who attended the Party Congress.

The leader and the people are united as one. The Korean people trust only the great leader and the glorious Party and are firmly determined to follow them for ever. The leader completely believes in their strength and leads the revolution and construction to victory by activating their creativity and wisdom. That is why epochal changes and miraculous achievements are made incessantly in Korea.

Kwon O Ryol

Sul, a 24-year-old collier from the Sinchang Coal Mine. The great leader was much pleased to see him. He squeezed his hand, saying that he was clasping the hand of a true worker. To his great pleasure, he found the collier was a Party member. He encouraged him, urging that he should expand the Party ranks at his mine, put out plenty of coal and thus contribute to strengthening our Party.

Afterwards, in the summer of 1947, he called him to his office in the Party Central Committee. He asked the collier what he was studying lately. The latter replied that he could do anything but study.

Hearing it, the great leader said in an earnest tone of voice:

"Comrade Won Sul! Everybody else studies, but you say you cannot. Why? How can you make revolution without studying?"

Now, a moving scene took place in the office of the Party Central Committee, the leader of a country inculcating the truth of revolution in an ordinary collier and the latter realizing his being maker of revolution.

Afterwards, this young coal-miner grew under the warm care of the great leader to be an Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Miners' Trade Union of Korea.

Nearly 20 years had passed since then. In October 1965, the great leader was scanning a list of delegates to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Party's foundation.

"There was a comrade called Pak Won Sul at the Sinchang Coal Mine," he remarked. "If he is still alive he is sure to attend a meeting like this. He was a splendid man but, to my regret, he died heroically during the war." And he added that he wished if he could see his picture.

The leader of a country looked after a nameless worker with tender care to train him to be a Party member and a revolutionary and immortalized his name. There has been no such instance.

Here is another story. It happened one December day in 1956. The great leader's car was speeding along the Pyongyang-Kangson highway. In the car was a leading official in company with the great leader, who was returning from his firsthand guidance at the Kangson Steel Plant.

The great leader kept his eyes closed all along, leaning against the back of his seat. The official kept silence because he thought the great leader was dozing off. But the silence was broken by the great leader who asked the official, "Are you drowsing?" "No, sir," he replied. "Then, shall I tell you a story?" And he started to talk about the arduous march made by the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on its way to the border area in the winter of 1938, one of the grimmest periods of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The official could understand why the great leader told him the story. In 1956, the internal and external situation was complex and difficult.

If the First Five-Year Plan was to be fulfilled in this situation, absolute faith in the Party and revolutionary audacity were required. But some who lacked revolutionary tempering were shrinking before the enormous tasks envisaged under the plan. The official was one of those people. It was such a hard time that one was apt to err and lose their political integrity.

The great leader educated and took care of the official so that he would not have his political integrity marred to the slightest degree. That is why he was emboldened to push through the violent revolutionary tempest without vacillation.

The life of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a history of grateful love with which he developed his people into fighters and revolutionaries through worthwhile struggles.

Our people, in his embrace, preserve their political integrity which is most precious in the world, and are leading a fruitful life to accomplish the Juche cause.

Kim Dong Ul

GREAT VICTORY

—A Visit to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum—

We visited the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the eve of the 29th anniversary of the victory in the war.

Our guide took us to the second floor of the museum or the "Hall of Great Victory of the Fatherland Liberation War." Hung on the front wall was a huge picture of a parade held on the great Victory Day. In the picture is great President Kim Il Sung on the tribune in his Marshal uniform, with a beaming smile on the face, answering the cheers of people who pulled through grim ordeals.

Our guide started her explanation with these words:

"This is the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who is responding from the tribune to the enthusiastic cheers of people who extend their best wishes to him on the war victory.... He organized and brought about the great victory. He looked after all work at the front and in the rear during the arduous days of the war, and led our people and the People's Army along the road to triumph and defeated US imperialism which had long boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world for the first time in its history, thus causing the beginning of its decline."

We could not take our eyes off the picture. Columns of army and naval personnel in parade, planes flying in formation overhead, armoured units, resounding shouts of hurrahs, fluttering flags, floating balloons—everybody and everything hails him. On this jolly Victory Day both soldiers and civilians are expressing gratitude and pledging loyalty to him. Far yonder are ruins of scorched buildings and tumble-down walls. However, sons and daughters of Korea who endured the flames of war march past in high spirits.

Our guide said: "In every field of battle our gallant fighters of the People's Army defended every inch of their country dedicating their youthful lives and carried out the orders of Comrade Supreme Commander shouting 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!' "

We thought of those heroic soldiers. How anxious they must have been to see this very day, when they would rush to the parading ground over which salutes of guns would thunder forth, and attend the victorious military review in new uniforms and report on the triumph to the General they had longed to see!

The picture unfolded the very scene they had so longed to see.

The next picture was of Pyongyangites holding a mass demonstration to celebrate their victory. Above the picture were inscribed the following words of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung:

"In this great struggle, our people fought with monolithic determination and unity under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Republic. They were thereby capable of honourably withstanding the harsh trials of war and winning a historic victory by inflicting an ignominious defeat on US imperialism and its running dogs."

This hall had many exhibits which show the victory our heroic people had won fighting resolutely with monolithic determination and unity under the outstanding guidance of the great leader President

Kim Il Sung. Also on display were Guards flags conferred on some People's Army units and combined units, the lists of the units accorded the titles of Guards, Orders of National Flag, Orders of Freedom and Independence, and number of the decorated during war. In addition, there were congratulatory flags sent from people of fraternal countries as well as from our people in the rear to People's Army units in celebration of the victory.

In one of the rooms are preserved a Marshal's uniform donned by Comrade Supreme Commander, the Medal of Hero and orders conferred upon him, along with photographed messages of greetings sent from foreign heads of state on our victory in the war. All this bore eloquent testimony to innumerable heroic feats performed in harsh struggles.

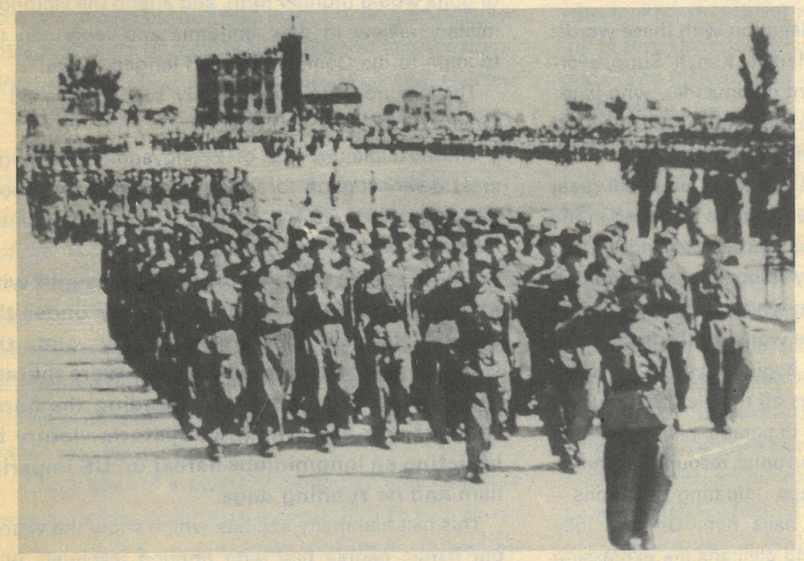
Then we went over to the "Hall of Defeat of US Imperialist Aggressors". Our eyes were fixed on a colossal panoramic picture. It shows our soldiers, shouting hurrahs on Height 1211, in an ecstasy of delight after their victory in the fierce struggle for freedom and independence of their country and people.

Under this picture were numerous photos of the US imperialist aggressors shamefully defeated by our soldiers. An enemy warship sinking, an enemy plane falling headlong with its tail caught in fire, US-made tanks with broken caterpillars, endless columns of American POWs, a vanquished "General" drooping before numberless graves, a crippled GI, another GI collecting corpses, a whimpering American... They all looked so ugly.

There were heaps of US-made arms, mess tins, pairs of boots, jeeps, the Stars and Stripes in tatters—all these symbolize the vanquished.

The pictures clearly showed what was in store for aggressors who had invaded a foreign country and tried to enslave its people. This was what they call "hell" which they had dreaded so much.

Our guide added: "During the Korean war, the US imperialists desperately tried to nip our Republic in the bud, hurling in one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and the main strength of their navy, the south Korean puppet army and even mercenaries from 15 satellite countries and replacing one notorious homicidal general after another—MacArthur, Ridgway, Van Fleet, Walker and Clark. They used up more than



Having vanquished US imperialist aggressors who boasted of themselves as the "strongest" in the

20,000 million dollars, and over 73 million tons of war materials 11 times as much as they had spent in the Pacific war, and applied the most brutal means of warfare ever known in war history. The loss they sustained in the Korean war was nearly 2.3 times greater than that in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War."

Our overall battle results were on display, which give the following figures: Enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured—1,567,128, of whom Americans—405,498, south Korean puppet troops—1,130,965, mercenaries from satellites—30,665. Enemy planes shot down—5,729, those damaged—6,484, shells captured—21,245,071, tanks captured—374, tanks destroyed—2,690, warships sunk or destroyed—564, guns of different calibres captured—6,321, those destroyed—1,374....

Hung on the wall were the English originals and Korean translations of statements made by homicidal generals such as Bradley, Clark and MacArthur admitting their defeat.

In his statement Taft the war maniac lamented that the United States had doubtlessly been defeated in Korea, and that there was no armed force in the world which was strong enough to repulse our troops.

We saw a picture of a young People's Army soldier laughing heartily with an automatic rifle in his hands and Dean, Commander of the US 24th Division, crying quarter. The brave master of a house caught a burglar red-handed, so to say.

Our frontline is impregnable and we are ever-victorious because it is defended by such heroic soldiers. If the US imperialists and their stooges, oblivious of this lesson of history, ignite another war in Korea they will be meted out a more ignominious defeat.

We thought the blackguards who kick up the war racket in the southern half of our country have to taste the bitterness of such defeat. We left the museum, drinking in the verdure of trees on the Potong River.

Kang Myong Son

world, heroic men and officers of the Korean People's Army march in fine array (July 28, 1953)

The Great President Kim Il Sung Is an Ever-Victorious Iron-Willed Brilliant Commander

Twenty-nine years have passed since our people won a historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) against US imperialist aggression.

The exploits of the Korean people which will shine forever in history are receiving unstinted praises from the world's people.

The rector of the Evening College, History Doctor of the Zimbabwe University, noted in his statement:

The US imperialists who illegally occupied south Korea provoked an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950 in order to make the whole of Korea their colony and military base.

They brought immeasurable calamities upon the Korean people.

The Korean people, however, under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, honourably defended their country and revolutionary gains and inflicted an irrecoverable defeat upon the US imperialist invaders in the three-year war, displaying mass heroism and peerless self-sacrificing spirit.

A Japanese democrat, Suzuki Masahiro, said as follows:

Only two years after the foundation of the DPRK the US imperialists ignited a war against it. This was a trying ordeal to the Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung, sharing his lot with people, defeated US imperialism boasting of being the "strongest" in the world.

He went himself to the most dangerous frontline and inspired the People's Army men with conviction of victory, shaking hands with them.

The Secretary of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association stated:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung beat down US imperialism bragging of being the "strongest" in the world in the Korean war (1950-1953) which was the severest in modern history. It was a great military miracle and a great event of world-historic significance.

Carrying the destiny of the country and people on his shoulders, he led the entire people to victory in the war against the aggressors.

He put forward a revolutionary policy of overcoming the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with politico-ideological superiority, and advanced unique strategic and tactical policies for every stage of the war and carried them out splendidly. Thus he gave the invaders an ignominious defeat.

A teacher of the Congo said:

The respected and great leader President Kim Il Sung led two revolutionary wars against the imperialist forces of aggression to victory.

He is an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who put an end to the old world trampling down independence and brought about the beginning of downhill turn for imperialism, and a great standard-bearer of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The victories of the Korean people both in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War were, indeed, two miracles in the world history of war, the miracles that were wrought by the outstanding military strategic idea of President Kim Il Sung, the distinguished military strategist and legendary hero of this century.

A lawyer of the Pakistani Supreme Court said:

President Kim Il Sung is an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great legendary hero.

He is the first indomitable anti-imperialist fighter in world history who ever defeated two most ferocious imperialist powers, Japanese and US imperialisms, within the lifetime of one generation. Imperialists tremble with fear even at the sound of his august name.

The day is not far-off when Korea will be reunified and all the Korean people will live a happy life in the embrace of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, sharing the gains of the revolution.

Reunified Korea will, no doubt, play a greater role in finally liquidating world imperialism and winning the victory of the world revolution, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Poem

Long Live President Kim Il Sung!

Getachew Abera (Ethiopia)

Hundreds of thousands of years elapsed since the beginning of human society,
Hundreds of thousands of years of history of struggle for the destiny of mankind,
A hundred years since the founding of the idea for the emancipation of mankind.

Yet, nobody knows everything about a man in human society,
Nobody knows the master of human destiny,
And nobody knows the might to hew out their own destiny.

The foundation of the great Juche idea,
This was the birth of new man,
And was a new epoch of human society,
Also it is the creation of a new world.

It is the new man-centred world,
The new world for man
And the birth of man with new power.

Oh, the greatest is President Kim Il Sung.
He is the founder of the Juche idea,
He is the great leader who founded a new world for man.
Long live President Kim Il Sung,
Long, long live President Kim Il Sung!

Korean People Unboundedly Happy under the Great Leader

S.T. Sekeramayi (Zimbabwe)

When one finds oneself in the most meaningful and stirring moment in one's life, one usually takes up a pen to convey one's true feeling to others. I have this very feeling now. I want to relate the impressions I acquired during my stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I Meet Great President Kim Il Sung

Our Republic of Zimbabwe delegation had the great honour to secure an audience with great President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung is a great man whom the world's people as well as the Korean people revere and adore. He is a genius of mankind and the most respected leader of our times.

Hundreds of millions the world over, especially those in Africa, Asia and Latin America, respect him with all their hearts.

His works are devoured by millions of people. His honourable name is mentioned like a legendary name throughout all continents and lands.

Everybody, whether he is a politician or public figure or a commoner, wants to see and salute him directly.

And we had such good luck to see him. We cannot forget that day for ever. With a bright smile on his face, he received us who had come from a faraway African country, and warmly clasped the hands of each of us.

He initiated us into the truth and know-how of revolution and illumined our road ahead.

Listening to his instructive words, we felt anew that he was an outstanding leader equipped with profound political insight, a wealth of knowledge, fathomless magnanimity and benignity. Honestly speaking, he has such personality that when one meets him one feels quite at ease as if in company of one's own parent. I consider that his great benevolence embodies boundless love which takes the multitude into its embrace, irrespective of race. Our delegation also had the honour to pose for a photograph with him.

Our audience with him will be enshrined in our memory for ever as the most precious event in our life. It was only after our audience with him that I realized why our respected Premier Comrade Robert G. Mugabe had been so much rejoiced to send our delegation to Korea.

We revere and adore great President Kim Il Sung from the heart of our hearts.

We could fully understand why the entire Korean people hold him in high esteem and also felt it quite natural.

In fact, great Comrade Kim Il Sung is the luminary of mankind, revolutionary theoretician and practician, a leader revered most among the third-world people, and the benign father of the whole Korean people.

The Korean people are unboundedly happy under the great leader.

Eye-opening Reality of Korea

Great President Kim Il Sung made a most developed and prosperous powerful socialist power out of Korea which had been an impoverished backward country for centuries and ravaged by the three-year war.

It is not fortuitous that any visitor to Korea who knows her yesterday marvels at her reality of today.

The countryside of Korea is wonderful, indeed. Korea has already completed the irrigation and electrification of the countryside and is pushing ahead with overall mechanization and chemicalization with success.

Lake Yonpung and other large man-made reservoirs were built in a short period of time, and all the rural areas are placed under an integrated irrigation system. Wherever the place, the fields are neatly tended like flower beds.

To effect these tremendous changes, great President Kim Il Sung has guided the countryside on the spot, denying sleep and rest to himself, and probed into the means for increasing food and agricultural production. He also helped farmers untie knotty problems in agricultural production out on the farms, thus encouraging them to put out more food.

The DPRK has completely solved food, clothing and housing problems for the working people.

In Korea all people are equal and have comradely relationship.

What impressed us most was that everybody enjoys the benefits of free education and free medical care and that there is neither taxation nor unemployment. Streets are animated with lively people. There are no beggars or paupers.

For Reunification

The Korean people are suffering from the division of the country on account of the US imperialist aggressors for 37 years now.

Wherever we went, we could witness Koreans exerting all their efforts for national reunification. Many foreigners come across continents and oceans to Korea where great President Kim Il Sung is. But the south Korean people who are within a calling distance cannot come to his embrace. It is because of the barrier that divides the north from the south.

Korea must be reunified as early as possible.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Kim Il Sung proposed a fairest and above-board reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

This proposal is rousing unanimous support and sympathy from the world's people today.

The Government and people of the Republic of Zimbabwe fully support the new proposal of great President Kim Il Sung and insist that it be put into reality as early as possible.

* * *

Through my visit to Korea, I came to know well of great President Kim Il Sung, the author of the everlasting Juche idea; and warmly perceived his lofty virtues and personality and boundless loving care for people.

I was deeply moved to know that he energetically works day and night devoting his all to emancipation and freedom of mankind and to the happiness and resplendent morrow of people of the new-emerging countries.

On behalf of our delegation I would like to express heartfelt thanks to great President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

The friendly relationship between our two peoples established during our protracted liberation war is most splendid because it is based on the comradeship and friendship between great President Kim Il Sung and respected Premier Mugabe. This relationship grows in strength as the days go by.

The DPRK helped the Zimbabwean people morally and materially during their liberation struggle and now helps them in the struggle for economic independence and self-sufficiency in foods.

We treasure our comradeship and friendship with the Korean people.

In conclusion, I express my firm conviction that great President Kim Il Sung, who represents the non-aligned and developing peoples' aspirations for political freedom and economic emancipation, will keep illumining the course of our age with the shining examples of Korea.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and world revolution and the founder of the Juche philosophy!

Long live the wise leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!

"General Kim Il Sung Is the Great Sun of the Nation Who Will Save Us People"

The feeling of reverence for the great President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, lodestar of national reunification and legendary hero, is growing daily among the south Korean people.

A worker, Sim by surname, in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, told his mates that the workers in the north are equally well-off without any worries about food, clothing and shelter and remarked that it is because President Kim Il Sung values them and carries on government for the people. He confidently said: "We, too, can live a genuine life only when we receive the leadership of President Kim Il Sung."

A young man Kwon in Hongsong, South Chungchong Province, said: "The north has made an astonishing progress in all fields, political, economic and military, beyond compare with the south. The north is a society where all people are equally well-off. This owes to the great General Kim Il Sung's genuine government for the people." And he stressed: "General Kim Il Sung is the torch of the East, the great leader of the world and the great sun of the nation who will save us people."

Saying that as they have the great leader they can live with a hope for morrow, he sang over and over again a song written by him in praise of the respected leader.

Choe, a farmer in Tanyang County, said to Hyon lamenting crop failure caused by freakish weather while weaving straw bags with him:

"General Kim Il Sung has taught the peasants of the north a farming method by which to produce rich crops even in any abnormal weather. It is the Juche method of farming created by the General, which makes lean land fertile and renders the poor peasants rich. Since the peasants of the north do farming as required by the Juche farming method they earn large incomes in money and grain every year."

Li, a geography professor of a university in Seoul, said: "Now the north, at the initiative of the great General Kim Il Sung and under his wise guidance, is undertaking the tideland reclamation project of 300,000 hectares, which are 1.6 times as wide as Cheju Island and 10 times as Kanghwa Island. The north is said to complete this huge project within several years. Then the map of our country will change radically. What a proud thing it is!"

Some time ago, a certain Kim in Tongrae Ward, Pusan, went to Seoul on a visit to his relations, showed his acquaintances a leaflet "Let's fight vigorously to realize the reunification programme of General Kim Il Sung!", and urged: "Let us all fight energetically to put into reality the proposal to reunify the country through the establishment of a confederal state advanced by General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation!"

Yun living in North Cheju County stressed: "When we follow the policy of General Kim Il Sung, national reunification will come early. We must remember that if we fail to achieve national reunification it is a crime against the coming generations. I will fight as taught by the General to do my duty as a citizen."

HISTORIC WORK

In his historic policy speech made on April 14 under the title "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea", the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung raised an important task of further intensifying the ideological revolution to suit the requirements of the revolutionary development. He said:

"By further intensifying the ideological revolution to conform with revolutionary requirements, we should get all working people to equip themselves firmly with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and to strive devotedly for victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche."

Recently, Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made public a treatise titled "On the Juche Idea", a work of great significance in firmly arming Party members and working people with the Juche idea and getting them to fight on staunchly under its banner.

The treatise is an excellent textbook on the Juche idea and a guide to the study and dissemination of this idea. This scientific writing has a highly important bearing on our Party members and working people who push ahead with their revolutionary cause under the banner of the Juche idea.

In the treatise, splendid definitions are given, through profound thinking and clear logic, to the founding of the Juche idea, its philosophical principles, socio-historic principles, guiding principles and historic significance; and the system and content and theories and methods of the Juche idea are codified as an integral whole.

The treatise elucidates the direction and tasks in improving and strengthening the study of social science and theoretical propagation as demanded by the new higher stage of our revolution in which all society is modelled on the Juche idea.

As is clarified in the treatise, the Juche idea is a great guiding thought that came into being to reflect the aspirations and demands of a new age of history.

In his youth, the great leader President Kim Il Sung saw through the demands of our age and the situation of our communist movement at its early stage and found a new truth that revolutionary struggle should be carried out independently and creatively relying on the popular masses. He disseminated his rich experience acquired while leading the revolution and construction and, through this process, developed and perfected the Juche idea as the guiding idea of our era. In this way he brought the people's revolutionary struggle for independence onto a higher stage.

The Juche idea is an encyclopedic revolutionary thought that comprehends in an allround way philosophical principles, principles of evolution of nature and society and principles of revolution and construction. First of all, it expounds the most scientific and revolutionary philosophical principles. As is shown in the treatise, the Juche idea, clarifying the intrinsic features of man, raises his position and role in the world as a fundamental question in philosophy and gives a clear answer to it. Thus, it has become a new homocentric world outlook.

Only when one is firmly armed with the Juche idea, one can acquire such a revolutionary viewpoint that man should control and remake the world and get it to serve him in his favour.

In particular, the Juche idea develops new socio-historical principles. As is elucidated by our Party, the Juche idea proves the truth that the popular masses are the subject in society and history.

It also clarifies anew that human history is the history of the struggle of the popular masses for independence and socio-historical movements are creative movements of the popular masses, and that what plays a decisive role in revolutionary struggle is independent thoughts of the popular masses.

The Juche idea also indicates the most correct guiding principle to be maintained in the revolution and construction. To have a correct guiding principle is decisive to a success in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea explains that one should maintain the independent stand and apply creative methods and attach cardinal importance to man's ideology in the revolution and construction.

The treatise clarifies that only when this guiding principle of the Juche idea is carried through, is it possible to formulate correct lines, policies, strategy and tactics, carry them out and successfully hasten the revolutionary cause.

Indeed, the Juche idea is a great revolutionary thought which effected a tremendous change in the development of man's ideology and the working class's revolutionary practice.

The Juche idea established the genuine world outlook of our age, the age of Juche, and laid the foundation of revolutionary theory for the working class, brought about epochal changes in revolution and construction and forcefully promoted the revolutionary movement of our times.

The treatise highlighted the fundamentals of the Juche idea, developed and enriched its contents and irrefutably substantiated its originality and indestructive vitality. This is an epochal event that serves as another milestone in arming people with the Juche idea and embodying it in revolution and construction.

It is a matter of great importance for Party members and working people to arm themselves with the fundamentals of the Juche idea developed in depth by our Party. First of all, it enables them to defend resolutely the tremendous ideological and theoretical achievements of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and keep enriching them.

To defend the ideological and theoretical wealth achieved by the leader of the working class affords a solid guarantee for vigorously carrying their revolutionary cause forward to completion.

While leading the revolution and construction, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung has solved numerous difficult and complicated problems regarding ideology and theory raised by the times and revolution, through his unique ideological and theoretical activities. Thus he performed great ideological and theoretical exploits which have an eternal significance in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The future of the Korean revolution and the prosperity of the times depend on how these invaluable riches are defended and developed.

Our Party set it as its cardinal responsibility to the times and revolution to safeguard forever the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great guiding ideas of our revolution, and has directed the greatest efforts to this work.

The principles of the Juche idea clarified by our Party are priceless wealth in defending the purity of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and developing and enriching these ideas. All Party members and the rest of the working people should arm themselves with these principles because it has a great bearing on dynamically accelerating the historic march towards the transformation of all society after the Juche idea.

The Juche idea can be successfully embodied in the revolution and construction only when all Party members and working people deeply understand its principles and have a firm faith in them.

The Korean people reposed an implicit faith in the Juche idea. Therefore, over the past years they could ride out all the manifold difficulties and trials and unswervingly advance the revolution and construction along the road to independence.

Today we are energetically promoting the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. The principles of the Juche idea elucidated by our Party provide a correct and profound understanding of this idea and serve as a guideline which makes it possible to intensify the struggle for embodying the idea in all domains of the revolution and construction.

The thesis "On the Juche Idea" is a scientific writing which comprehensively clarified the true revolutionary world outlook and socio-historical outlook of our times, the guideline for Party and state activities, and the historic position and role which the Juche idea takes in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class. It is a great historic document which made an outstanding contribution to enriching the treasure house of the Juche idea with abstruse principles and propositions.

With a high pride of having this great document, the Korean people will strengthen the study and theoretical dissemination of the Juche idea as never before, thus more vigorously stepping up the work of patterning the whole of society after the Juche idea.

An Ryong Man

What Is Essential In Carrying Forward the Leader's Revolutionary Cause (3)

Safeguarding Party's Politico-Ideological Unity and Purity Attained by Leader

The attainment of unity in thought and will and revolutionary cohesion of the whole party on the basis of one ideology is one of the most precious achievements made by its leader and a sure guarantee for the successful accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Firmly safeguarding the politico-ideological unity and cohesion attained by the leader is a struggle to carry forward and complete the revolutionary cause started by him through generations. It is because the struggle is aimed at defending and enriching his revolutionary achievements.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The unity and cohesion of the whole Party, based on its monolithic idea, is our Party's life and soul." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 77.)

Such fundamental problems as whether a working-class party can keep its revolutionary character and fulfil its historical mission and militant role or not and whether it can lead revolution and construction to victory or not depend, after all, on whether the unity and cohesion of the party ranks is firmly guaranteed or not.

The attainment of the unity and cohesion of the party is a vital problem decisive to the destiny of the party and the issue of revolution and a very difficult task which can be carried out through a historical struggle.

Besides advanced elements high in class consciousness, those low in ideological consciousness and lacking in revolutionary tempering join the working-class party.

So, whenever the party faces difficulties and ordeals there appear rebellious and alien elements who obstruct the party's unity of thought and will and cohesion. In addition, all hues of enemies of the revolution, including the imperialists, work in every way to divide the party from within.

Therefore, it is not easy to attain the politico-ideological unity and cohesion of the party. This task is fulfilled by the leader of the working class. He is the supreme brain of the party and revolution concentrically embodying the will and demand of the party members and popular masses and representing their interests most thoroughly; and he is the sole centre of unity and cohesion.

The leader sets it as a problem of principle in building up the working-class party to attain the unity and cohesion of the whole party based on one ideology and has his heart in this work while founding and guiding the party.

He arms the whole party with one ideology, educates and trains all its organizations and members to act upon the organizational principles of the

party and sets up the monolithic ideological system and leadership system in the party.

The leader finds out promptly all hostile ideological trends and factional and alien elements weakening and undermining the unity and cohesion of the party, and organizes an all-party struggle against them so as to achieve the strong politico-ideological unity and purity of the party ranks based on one centre and one ideology.

He also steadily deepens this work to raise the unity and cohesion of the party to a higher level.

Another reason why it is essential in carrying forward and consummating the leader's revolutionary cause to firmly defend and further strengthen the politico-ideological unity and purity of the party through generations is that this work enables the working-class party to be the leader's party for ever.

The working-class party is a political weapon with which to realize the leader's ideology and leadership.

Only when the working-class party is made into the leader's party it can perform its mission and role as a political weapon with which to realize the leader's ideology and leadership and push ahead with the cause of socialism and communism as the leader wills and plans.

And only then can its politico-ideological unity and purity attained by him be firmly defended through generations and his revolutionary idea be its guiding one for ever.

Defending and strengthening the politico-ideological unity and purity of the party from generation to generation prevents all ideas alien to the leader's revolutionary idea from penetrating into the party and enables his idea to prevail through the whole party so that it can move as one upon one ideology under one baton as a combat unit.

Thus it makes the working-class party a potent revolutionary organization in which the leadership system of the leader is firmly established.

Still another reason why it is essential in carrying forward and completing the leader's revolutionary cause to firmly defend the politico-ideological unity and purity of the party is that it provides a sure guarantee to smash the machinations of renegades to the revolution and schemers and defend the leader's revolutionary cause to the end.

To defend, carry forward and consummate the leader's revolutionary cause, the machinations of schemers, highfliers and rebellious and alien elements must be smashed thoroughly.

Rebellious and alien elements act on the basis of bourgeois ideology, revisionism, flunkeyism, factionalism and other reactionary ideologies.

The defence of the politico-ideological unity and purity of the party makes it possible to eliminate their ideological footholds and guarantee the undivided sway of the leader's revolutionary idea throughout the party so as to prevent them from rearing their heads in the party and crush them promptly even if they do so.

The unity of ideology and purpose based on the leader's revolutionary thought displays invincible might. Renegades and schemers, however shrewd and wicked, are impotent before the united strength of the party.

The politico-ideological unity and purity of the party achieved by the leader can be firmly maintained only when the party ranks are united in ideology and purpose on the basis of the boundless loyalty to him and fight ceaselessly to defend its purity.

Steadily strengthening the unity of the party ranks in ideology and purpose on the basis of the boundless loyalty to him is most important in carrying forward the politico-ideological unity and purity of the party achieved by him from generation to generation.

To defend the party's unity and cohesion it must be the unity of ideology and purpose unshaken in whatever storm and stress.

True unity and cohesion of ideology and purpose

is firmly achieved only when it is based on infinite loyalty to the leader.

Boundless loyalty to the leader is formed only when one is convinced of the leader's greatness and sagacity of his leadership and well knows about his achievements through revolutionary practice. It is a noble ideological feeling based on the conviction that there is nothing impossible under his leadership.

Only when the unity and cohesion of the party is based on such loyalty can it be the source of the invincible might which firmly ensures victory in revolution even when the generation of revolution has changed and ordeals befallen it.

Next in importance in inheriting the party's politico-ideological unity and purity achieved by the leader is to intensify without letup the struggle to defend the purity and unity of the party ranks in thought and will.

There may appear cowards who cannot surmount ordeals or renegades who betray the revolution for power.

If the revolutionary cause of the working class is prolonged and the revolutionary struggle face difficulties and ordeals some people may lose their faith in victory of revolution and waver and there may appear schemers and highflyers who give up revolution and look for comfort and pleasure and seek to seize power.

Therefore, unless a vigorous struggle is carried on to strengthen steadily the party's politico-ideological unity and purity achieved by the leader, the party will be split asunder and revolution and construction messed up.

That is why the working-class party always keeps high vigilance against hostile ideological elements and rebellious and alien elements that weaken and destroy its politico-ideological unity and purity and overcomes them thoroughly in good time through an uncompromising struggle.

The work of inheriting and developing the leader's revolutionary ideas and revolutionary traditions and the work of defending the party's politico-ideological unity and purity attained by him must be carried out in close combination and in a uniform process.

As seen above, our Party clarified anew the position and importance of the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause and what is essential in it. Our Party expounded that this question is a vital problem decisive to the destiny of revolution and thus gave a clear answer as to what attitude and viewpoint the working-class party should have in approaching and solving this question.

It also clarified in an original way that what is essential in carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause is to defend through generations and inherit his revolutionary ideas, revolutionary traditions established by him and the politico-ideological unity and purity of the party achieved by him. It thereby showed clearly all revolutionary parties what they should do to inherit firmly the revolutionary cause of the working class as that of the leader and consummate it.

The Brilliant Image of the Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician (3)

Mohammad Al Missuri (Syria)

The Undying Light of Leadership

From the moment when he took charge of all the Party and state affairs to assist the respected President Kim Il Sung, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has worked energetically with great zeal and enthusiasm and unfailing vigour to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism and add to its ideological and theoretical contents.

In the daytime he pays visits to many different units to inspect and give advices on their work, presides over consultative meetings of officials from different fields of activity, meets and gives valuable instructions to a large number of visitors, and at night he goes through many work reports and information from lower units, and even touches up education material, editorials and articles of the Party paper and manuscripts of literary works until daybreak.

From the memorable dawn when he set foot on the soil of Korea with the sky blazing red with the rising sun, he has greeted so many dawns after spending sleepless nights studying, contemplating and directing work.

The dawns of Korea that witness the legendary greatness of human energy and the dawns of Juche Korea that harbinger a great change—tens of thousands of such dawns are added to move up the hour of dawn for the brilliant future of Kimilsungism.

Because he believes that he should devote himself body and soul to the work of realization and completion of the great cause of Kimilsungism, he always works without rest with high, indefatigable energy banishing waves of fatigue.

They say that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is working day and night without sleeping or resting. So even the officials who are his close assistants do not know when he rests and when he takes his meals. Every time they see him, the noble leader, they sincerely want him to rest even for a moment. But the bright light streaming through the windows of his office goes on shining dazzlingly night after night.

The undying light of his office in the building of the Party centre can be likened to the light of faithfulness to the great leader burning in his heart; it is the light of beacon enriching the ideological and theoretical treasure of Kimilsungism and leading it to a brilliant victory.

In spite of the pressure of Party and state work, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gets a good grasp of the urgent ideological and theoretical tasks posed by the time and the revolution and sums up and generalizes the experiences of the practical struggle for the achievement of the cause of Kimilsungism. Through unceasing ideological and theoretical activities, he enriches these experiences.

He has already published scores of immortal works such as **"Let Us Establish the Monolithic Ideological System More Firmly throughout the Party and Society", "On Bringing About a New Upswing in Socialist Construction by Improving the Methods of Party Work and Stepping Up the Three Revolutions", "Let Us Produce More Revolutionary Works of Literature Required by Our Socialist Reality",** and **"On the Central Tasks of Party Work for the Current Year".**

But it is a pity that these valuable works have not yet been introduced to the world public in translation owing to his great modesty.

I have been told that he always regards himself as a soldier who carries out the honourable tasks assigned to him by the great leader and simply as a member of the Kimilsungist Party, and thus he refuses himself publicity and forbids his ideological and theoretical achievements to be known to the public.

During my recent visit to Korea, I became acquainted with some writings of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il by the help of Korean comrades. All of them contain elaborate propositions, iron logic and profound theoretical substance inspiring people with strength, courage and confidence, and they are run through with many original theories I have never heard or known.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has made a truly great and historic contribution to the development of the ideology and theory of Kimilsungism.

Speaking of his ideological and theoretical achievements, I cannot but mention, before anything else, the fact that he has carried out the historic task of formulating the structural system and characteristics of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said that the revolutionary thinking of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is **"...in short, a system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche.**

"In other words, it is a comprehensive system of the Juche idea and the theory and methods of revolution and construction elucidated by this idea".

This is indeed a brilliant formulation.

It is a synthesis of extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdoms. It elucidates the structural system and characteristics of the thinking of the respected President Kim Il Sung in such a clever way by only a few words that it makes all the substance and profound meaning of the President's thinking clear for all to understand, although it is so inclusive that ordinarily it could not be exhausted even by hundreds of books.

It is not so easy, and not everyone is able, to formulate the revolutionary ideas and theories created by the leader of the working class and to define their characteristic features.

This is a historical mission which no one can perform but an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has a more thorough grasp of the leader's revolutionary ideas than anyone else and is fully acquainted with them.

To look back on the past, the revolutionary thoughts of Marx were formulated as Marxism by Lenin and Lenin's revolutionary ideas as Leninism by Stalin. Thus, Marxism and Leninism as the leading ideas of the revolution representing the epoches of pre-monopoly capitalism and imperialism were turned into a weapon for the emancipation of the working class and oppressed working masses.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the gifted thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism, is the only person who could carry out the great task of formulating the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the working class and the great sun of the oppressed people throughout the world in our time, the great ideas which hold the highest and brilliant place in the history of human thoughts.

With the formulation of the revolutionary thinking of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a comprehensive system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche and the clarification of its basic features, it has become clearer that great Kimilsungism is the only correct idea guiding the development of our time towards independence and a sure guarantee has been created for its permanent glorification.

This is a historic event of immeasurably great significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as well as in the revolutionary struggle of all peoples of the world for independence.

On the basis of formulating the revolutionary thinking of the respected President Kim Il Sung as a system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il created the theory on the modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea.

It is a common knowledge that the respected President Kim Il Sung summed up the huge, complex tasks arising in the building of socialism and communism as the ideological and material fortresses and put forward the great idea of conquering these fortresses.

This is a great strategic idea which illumined for the first time in history the general goal and tasks for the

complete realization of the independence of the popular masses.

In order to promote the building of communism successfully it is important to put forward a definite fighting slogan and programme in the efforts to attain the general goal and tasks.

This important ideological and theoretical task has been splendidly solved precisely by the programme of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea which the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il clarified for the first time.

A large part of his ideological and theoretical activities is occupied by the theory on the building of the Kimilsungist Party.

From the first day when he took charge of Party work, he concentrated his theoretical quest and meditation especially on the question of Party-building, and has further deepened and developed the theory on Party building in line with the requirements of the new stage where the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is the order of the day.

He gave profound, encyclopaedic answers to all problems concerning Party-building and Party work including the problem on the basis, central point and ways of the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system, the problem of establishing the Party's unitary leadership system, the problem of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea and turning it into a party of cadres, the problem on the fundamental principles and ways of strengthening Party leadership, and the problem of innovating the system and methods of Party work.

Thus, a great guideline has been given to the revolutionary peoples for building the most revolutionary and militant party and strengthening it as an invincible force, and the right path has been shown them to carry on the revolutionary struggle and construction work victoriously under the guidance of the leader.

Thanks to the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Kimilsungist revolutionary theories on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have also been developed and enriched.

In order to step up the three revolutions, he set forth the policy of launching the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, clarified the essential substance of this movement and gave scientific answers to all questions of principle arising in organizing and guiding it.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in Korea is a mass movement which has deepened and developed the widely known Chollima Workteam Movement to a new higher stage.

This movement correctly reflects the essential requirements of the revolution for pushing forward the three revolutions more vigorously as a mass movement to ensure the early solution of the problem of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society and further consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and thus to achieve the complete victory of socialism and, further, take the two fortresses of communism once and for all.

Since Comrade Kim Jong Il set forth the policy of launching the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement vigorously and gave all-round, scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in organizing, expanding and developing this movement, a wide road was opened up for accelerating the three revolutions and the principles and methods to be adopted by the working-class party in the guidance of the mass movement were indicated with greater clarity.

In the ideological and theoretical achievements made by the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il a salient place is occupied by his theory on revolutionary literature and art.

His theory on literature and art is a brilliant embodiment of the Juche-based ideas on literature and art of the respected President Kim Il Sung, and the nucleus of this theory lies in his idea and theory on communist humanics.

He had made a critical analysis of all existing works of literature and art, and studied and contemplated for a long time to find out ways of eliminating the mannerist shortcomings of literature and art and bringing about a complete change in our literature and art as the model of revolutionary literature and art of our time. And at last, he created new principles of aesthetics and communist humanics based on the Juche philosophy, thus laying the foundation stones of the science of literature and art guaranteeing a big revolution in all fields of literary and art practice.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"Our revolutionary literature, unlike the hitherto-existing literature, is a Juche-oriented humanics, new communist humanics, which fully embodies the fundamental requirements of the Juche idea for putting man in the centre of all thinking and placing everything in the service of man."

Juche-based humanics! What a great idea, and how original it sounds!

The previous theories on literature and art which served as the guiding principle for centuries, only generally proposed depicting the beautiful and noble aspects of human beings, but they failed to shed light on the fundamental requirements of revolutionary literature for the political and ideological representation of human beings.

Only the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who brilliantly applies the Juche philosophy which says man is the master of everything and man decides everything, was capable of advancing the idea that literature should become humanics depicting living man and should create the typical man of our revolutionary age by truthfully reflecting life and struggle.

This superb idea implies that literature and art should portray not the physical life of man but the living man who values political integrity and strives for an independent and creative life.

Further, it is the original idea that literature and art should make heroes not of human beings in general but of working people who create history as the central figure of society and create patterns of revolutionaries, models of communists.

This is not a supplementation to a certain aspect of the previous theories on literature and art or the development and perfection of a part of their contents, but a complete innovation of the fundamental principles of the science of literature and art through the application of Kimilsungism. Thus, it is an undying contribution.

The seed theory occupies an eminent place in the literary and art theories of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The seed theory strikes out a new line in the history of the literary and art theories of the world.

In the previous theories on literature and art the debates on and evaluations of literary and art creation went mainly by theme, idea, subject matter and other concepts.

With the development of Marxist-Leninist theories on literature and art, the questions of partisanship and ideological content were stressed in particular among these concepts, but no guiding theory capable of working a radical change in the practice of literary and art creation appeared in any country.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the profound idea that the seed is the ideological core determining the life of a work and that only when the seed is correctly seized can the ideological content of the work be ensured and also its artistical representation be performed well.

With the creation of this seed theory the problem of the cores of works has been solved for the first time in the history of literary and art theories, cores which unite all elements of representation in a whole, quicken the budding of literary and art creation and bring the beautiful flowers of works into full blossom.

The greatness of this theory lies in ensuring the philosophical nature of works by making it possible to find out their ideological cores originally quested after in the creative practice and grasped in life, thus revealing the secret of making all of the works success.

As a result of the brilliant application of this outstanding seed theory, the literary and art works of Korea have today risen to such a high artistic level and become perfect masterpieces getting a firm grip on the hearts of people and contributing greatly to the ideological education of the masses.

All this is but a negligible part and the roughest outline of the services rendered by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the development of the ideas and theory of Kimilsungism.

His ideological and theoretical activities cover all spheres including socialist economic construction, cultural construction, science and educational work, the press and publication, military domain, and international affairs, and the Kimilsungist ideas and theories about them are developed and enriched.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a great, unequalled thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism.

Poem

Comrade Kim Jong Il the Great Lodestar

Rosie Duglous (Dominica)

1

In the lands wrapped in darkness and despair
Imperialist monsters run amuck wielding nuclear weapons
In the world disturbed by fallacy, hypocrisy and exploitation
In that old world where the bourgeoisie clamour for fatalism
The suffering people have risen in the centre of history like giants
And advance along the road to independence.
This is our age.
In this age a new star rises high
And sheds glittering light
This starlight rose in Korea
It is the light of the great lodestar
This light is a light of salvation
That will shine ever more brightly
All the world over

2

The lodestar rises over Korea
And gives the people a future forever rosy
The star lights brightly
On the road the people take guided by the great leader
The star shines on the road to the building of socialism
The road of reunification
With the light of victory
Yes, this great lodestar will sweep away
Imperialism off the globe.

3

The songs in his praises
Echo to east and west
To north and south, across the world.
He is the sole heir to the great leader
He has an unbreakable will to fight
He has youthful passion hotter than fire
He is a genius endowed with brilliant wisdom
He is a perfect embodiment of Kimilsungism
O he devoted all his efforts
For the world-historic victory of new creative men
Yes, he has the noblest human qualities
His name is Comrade Kim Jong Il, preeminent leader.

4

O how we admired
His wise leadership
In the socialist paradise of Korea
That shines on the universe
How we were overjoyed to tears in our eyes
A new world, a new economic order we could not set up
However we tried
But now they are at our disposal
So we shall be victorious
We are sure to win
In our historic struggle
To throw off the yoke of slavery
To cut off the chains of colonialism and imperialism
The lodestar rises over Korea
And lightens brilliantly
The road for the ragged and oppressed
O our generation
Has greeted a great star of salvation

SONG

Where My Life Blossomed Out

In Korea the Party's literary and art policy has been carried out splendidly. The result is that along with excellent feature films and revolutionary novels, good songs are created in succession, thereby enriching the beautiful flower garden of Juche art. The song "Where My Life Blossomed Out" is one of the excellent songs which have been created recently and are being sung widely among the people. As soon as this song was put out, it won great popularity, for it admirably represents the loftiest aspect of the people's mentality, their intensive, single-hearted loyalty to the Party through a poetical and musical technique.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people who have traversed the arduous yet glorious road of revolution and construction along with the Party trust and follow our Party unfailingly with the utmost faith, a faith reaffirmed through their own expericnce, and entrust it with their destiny."

It is with the unbreakable, utmost faith that our people give unreserved support and have intense loyalty to the Party anywhere anytime.

Through revolutionary practice, through their own experience our people have deeply grasped that our Party is a great motherly bosom that provided them all with unbounded happiness and true, worthy life and that it is a sunlight that confidently steers the times and the revolution to a bright future. They have keenly realized the truth that without the Party it is impossible to live even a moment.

The song "Where My Life Blossomed Out" reflects truthfully and plainly this noble feeling kept dearly in the hearts of our people.

Where did my worthy life start?
Is it in the bosom of mother at home
Or the village road that leads to my outpost
Across the swaying golden field?
O it is the bosom which stood me
In the ranks of glorious fighters

Where did my worthy life blossom out?
Is it on the seething construction site
Or at those blessed windows brightly lit
Astir with the laughter of lovely children?
O it is the bosom which gave me the right
A true man is to exercise.

In the first and second stanzas the song without any embellishment unfolds through beautiful memories the unbounded happiness and pride our people have in the Party's warm embrace; and it impressively tells where the blessed life arose and how it blossomed out.

In addition, the song proudly sings that all human rights and worthy lives can be enjoyed only in the great leader's embrace and can keep developing only under the Party's guidance.

The third stanza emphasizes the burning resolve of Korean revolutionaries and people to share their lot, in any storm or stress, with the Party which brought them a real, worthwhile life and to enrich every moment of their lives with their loyalty to it.

My life started and blossomed out
In the bosom of the Mother Party.

Thanks to this bosom my future
Will shine for ever right.
O I pledge my allegiance to it
To the last moment of my life.

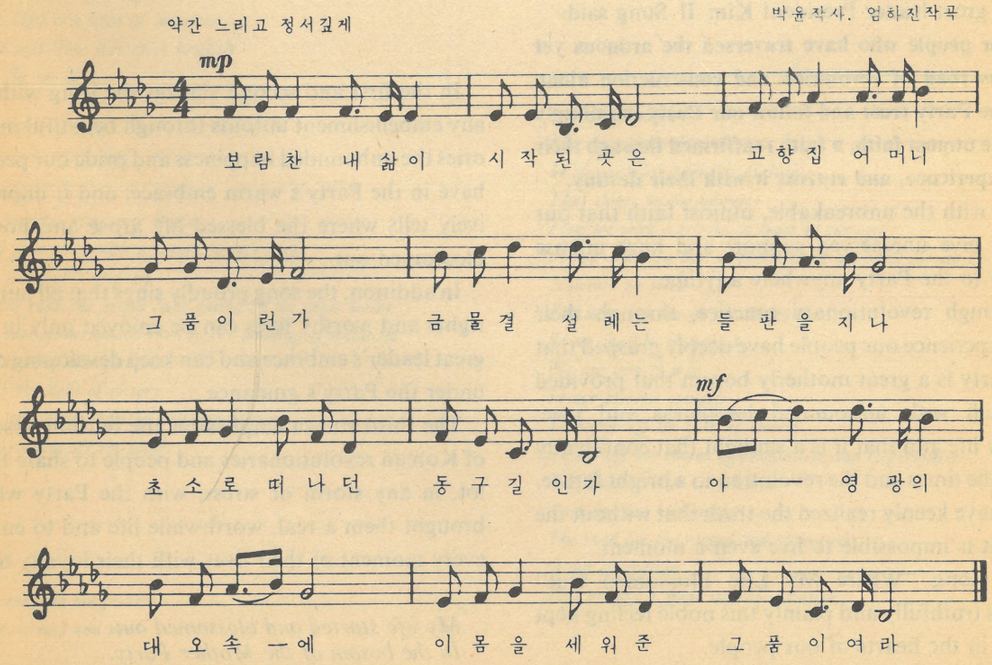
Indeed, each phrase of the song touches the hearts of our people, for it pulsates with their infinite feeling of adoration and trust for the Mother Party that unfolded a glorious age in this land and brought worthy life into full flower.

Along with its poem which has a high ideological and artistic value, the song "Where My Life Blossomed Out" made its unique rhythmical representation, which is another success it achieved. The melody is serene and tender yet profoundly lyrical, exquisite and noble. The song attained the ideological and artistic heights particularly because our characteristic method is admirably applied to arrange orchestra and chorus. One of our major characteristic features of Korean orchestra and chorus newly explored under the Party's guidance is that orchestra is organically combined with varied forms of singing such as solos, ensembles, choruses and humming *pangchang*, which makes the artistic representation broad yet deep. Another characteristic feature is that in the smooth flow of music both plainness and artistry are ensembled without making any complex and difficult rhythmical variations.

The orchestral and chorus arrangement based on the song "Where My Life Blossomed Out" is an excellent success, which graphically substantiates such characteristic features and advantages of our own method of arrangement.

The song is another masterpiece of our age. Through the artistic portrayal which is plain yet noble and philosophical, it gives a profound answer to the fundamental question as to what man's true happiness means and where the true worth of life lies.

Ham Yong Gol



CHO SUN OK, Heroine of Republic

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the leadership of the Party, the officers and men of the People's Army fought courageously in the Fatherland Liberation War, displaying mass heroism and unparallelled patriotic devotion, thus defeating the US imperialist aggressors—who boasted of having the most powerful force in the world—and creditably safeguarding the independence of our country and the gains of the revolution."

Comrade Cho Sun Ok was an ordinary Korean woman who had felt the sorrow of a ruined people to the marrow in the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule and realized what happiness meant in the liberated country.

As soon as the US imperialist aggressors attacked our country to rob the people of their dearest homeland and their happiness, she was gripped by righteous indignation and volunteered to go to the front. She is the first heroine of the Republic who destroyed enemy tank by throwing herself at it, bombs in hand.

During the fierce Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) she worked at a divisional hospital. One day she received a sad news that her husband had died a heroic death at a battle on the Mungyong Pass. She was intent on revenging herself on the US imperialists who had thrown this peaceable land into the conflagrations of war and deprived her of her loved husband.

Cho Sun Ok requested that she be sent to a post of an advance unit in the vicinity of the front. Here she worked hard virtually without sleep. By day she would go up the hill where battles were waged to give first aid to the wounded, and by night she would escort them to the divisional hospital.

One day, on her way back from escorting the wounded, she got to know that our soldiers engaged in fierce battles on a hill in the Angang area had been run out of ammunition. She lost no time in taking a box of ammunition up the hill to the defenders.

Only a company had been assigned to the hill to check the enemy's attack. But most of them had been put out of action after a number of intense battles. Cho Sun Ok could not go back leaving the wounded on the hill.

The enemy resumed their attack. The low hill was plunged into a sea of fire. Our soldiers fell one by one. Cho Sun Ok gritted her teeth as she saw the attackers pouncing on us like packs of wolves. She took up a rifle held in the hand of a fallen soldier and pulled the trigger. The enemy soldiers fell screaming.

After the enemy had been repulsed, only six soldiers were left on the hill. The heavy machine gunner, their commander, ordered the woman to leave the field of battle. She realized that the six soldiers were resolved to fight the last battle. Behind them were the mountains and fields of the beloved homeland. Her eyes were glued to distant ranges of mountains as if to spot the Mungyong Pass where her husband had fallen in action.

Married early, her husband was as dear as her own parents to her.

The hills and fields of the homeland defended by her dearest one at the cost of his life, looked dear to her as never before.

To regain this homeland the great leader had taken such an arduous revolutionary road, and on this road the hot and thick blood of so many revolutionaries had been shed.

"No, I can't tolerate them to violate this land

stained with the sacred blood," she said to herself.

She grabbed the machine-gunner's hands in hers, and asked him to teach her how to hit tanks.

Cho Sun Ok remained on the hill in order to dedicate all her blood boiling with intense love for the country and surging hatred for the enemy.

Enemy soldiers were crawling up like so many ants, led by the cursed tanks. However, on the hill where there were six warriors, there were bombs of love and hatred which were far more powerful than the tanks.

The sounds of our rifle shots and hand-grenades burst forth like those of an erupting volcano. Instantaneously, the hill turned into a sea of fire.

Cho Sun Ok was throwing one hand-grenade after another, when she spotted two enemy tanks rushing up towards us. She was going to throw a bunch of grenades when a bullet hit her arm. She quickly bandaged the bleeding arm and got out of the trench and crawled forward.

The monstrous enemy tanks were approaching, running over the soil of the homeland with their caterpillars. The cursed enemy was going to trample down the happiness of our people.

Cho Sun Ok pushed the bunch of hand-grenades underneath the caterpillar of a tank. With a tremendous noise the first tank was blasted into the air. In a few moments there was a rumbling sound which awakened her. The second tank was running straight towards her.

She had four hand-grenades bound together on her belt. With all her might she moved on her stomach towards the tank. Her eyes were shooting fire.

This woman was a young woman of 21. She had such a rosy future before her. To her, however, nothing was worthier than dedicating her life to the sacred battle for the homeland.

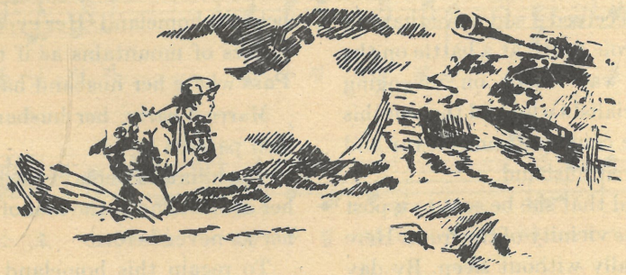
"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

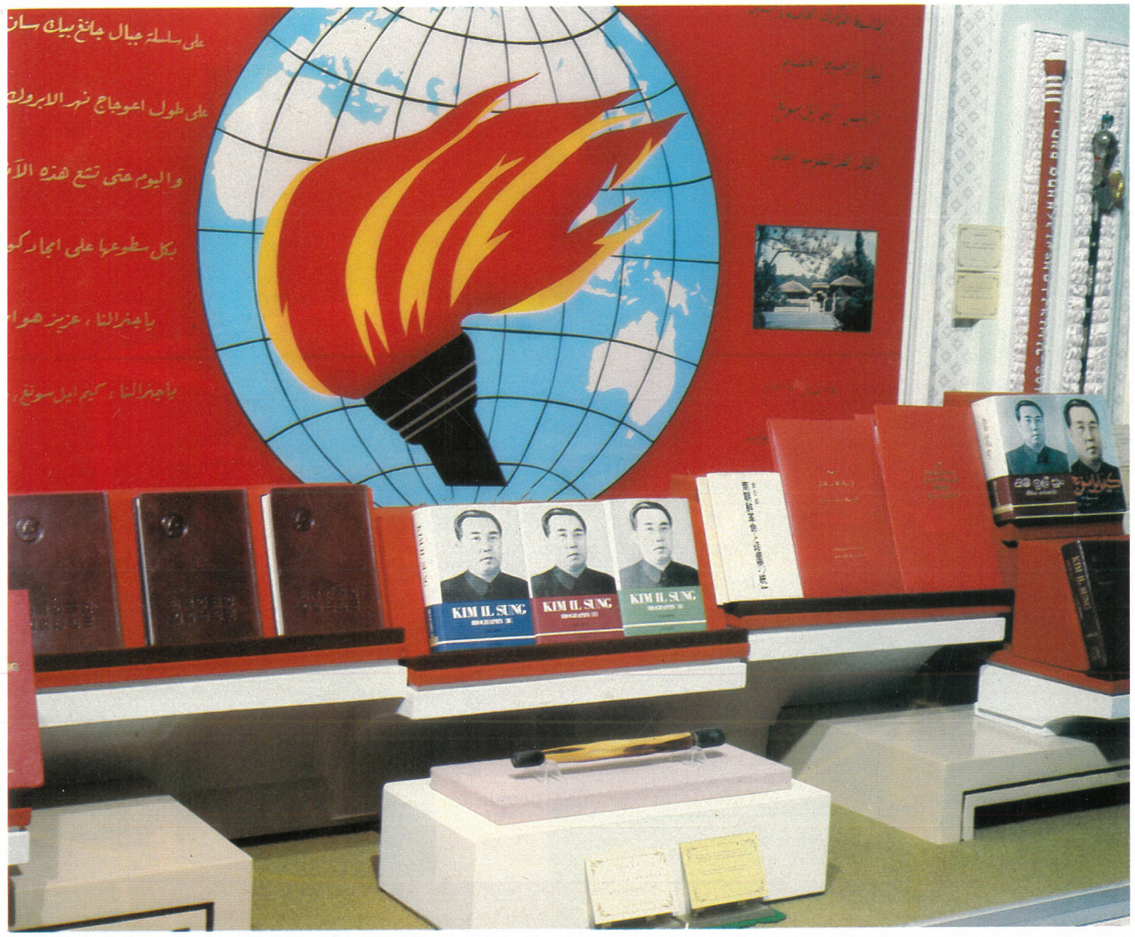
She closed in upon the tank, leaving this last shout, nay, the everlasting shout to the hills of the country which would soon resound with victorious cheers, to the good earth where the descendants would sing of eternal happiness.

A thunderous explosion came and there was a large crater where the tank had been. This way Cho Sun Ok died her heroic death.

Much water has flowed under bridges. The wounds of the war were healed and a happy new life blossomed out in the homeland which had been safeguarded by the soldiers of the People's Army. And our people still remember her great exploit.

Kim Yong Su





The great leader's works published in and sent from various countries of the world

International Friendship Exhibition

— Gifts to the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG —

Gifts from Japanese people

A musical instrument from a Finnish writer and his wife

A table and chairs from President Mathieu Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin

A bronze sculpture "Warrior on Horseback" from a Party and Government delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon

A model ship from the Chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Society

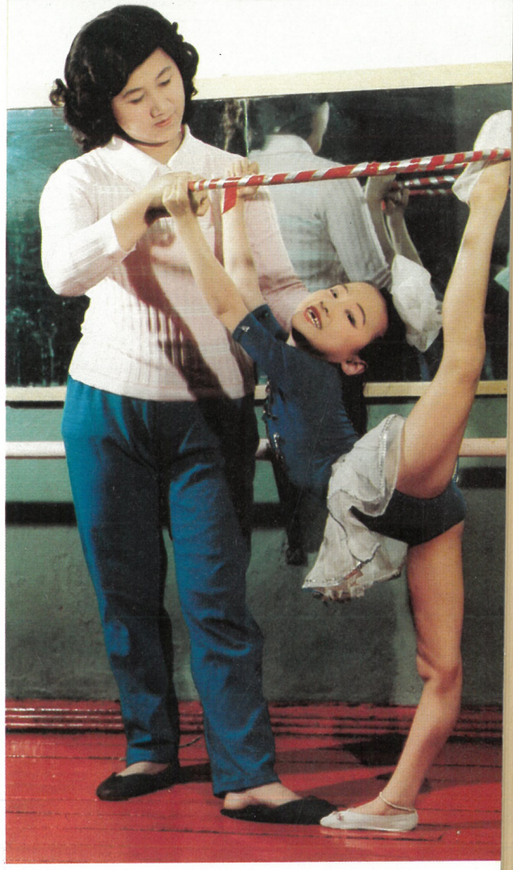
Happy Children

Yong Nam writes "Thank you, fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung"

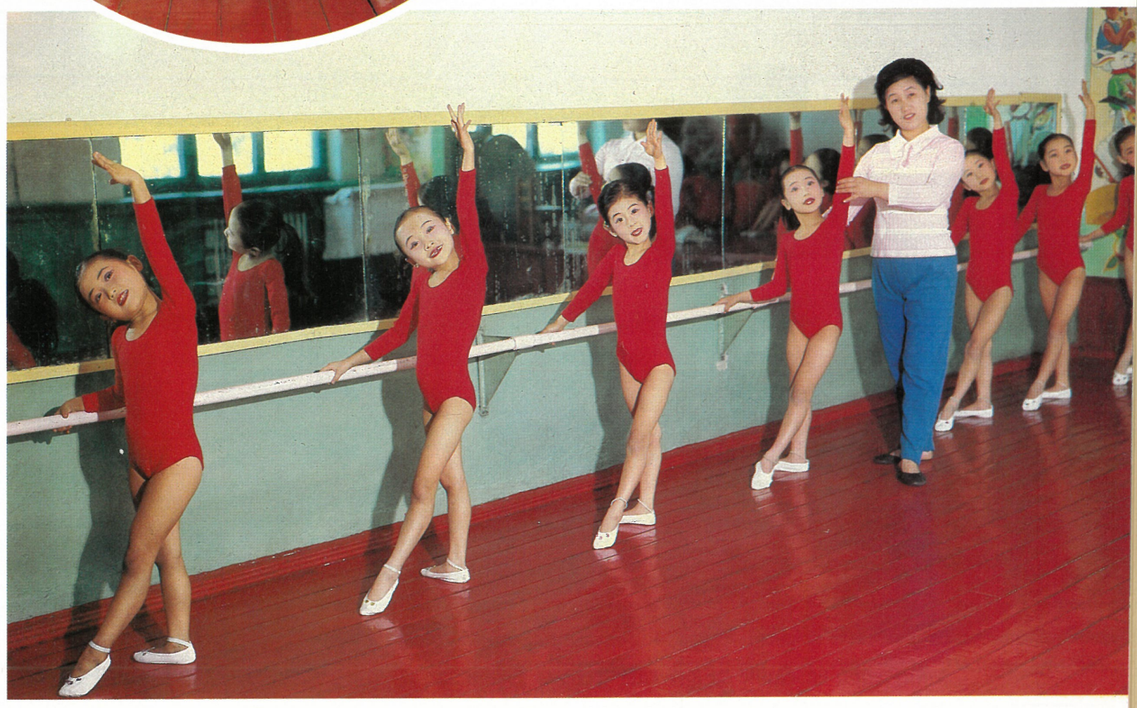
Hyok Chol is good at drawing pictures

Learning Korean

Child dancers



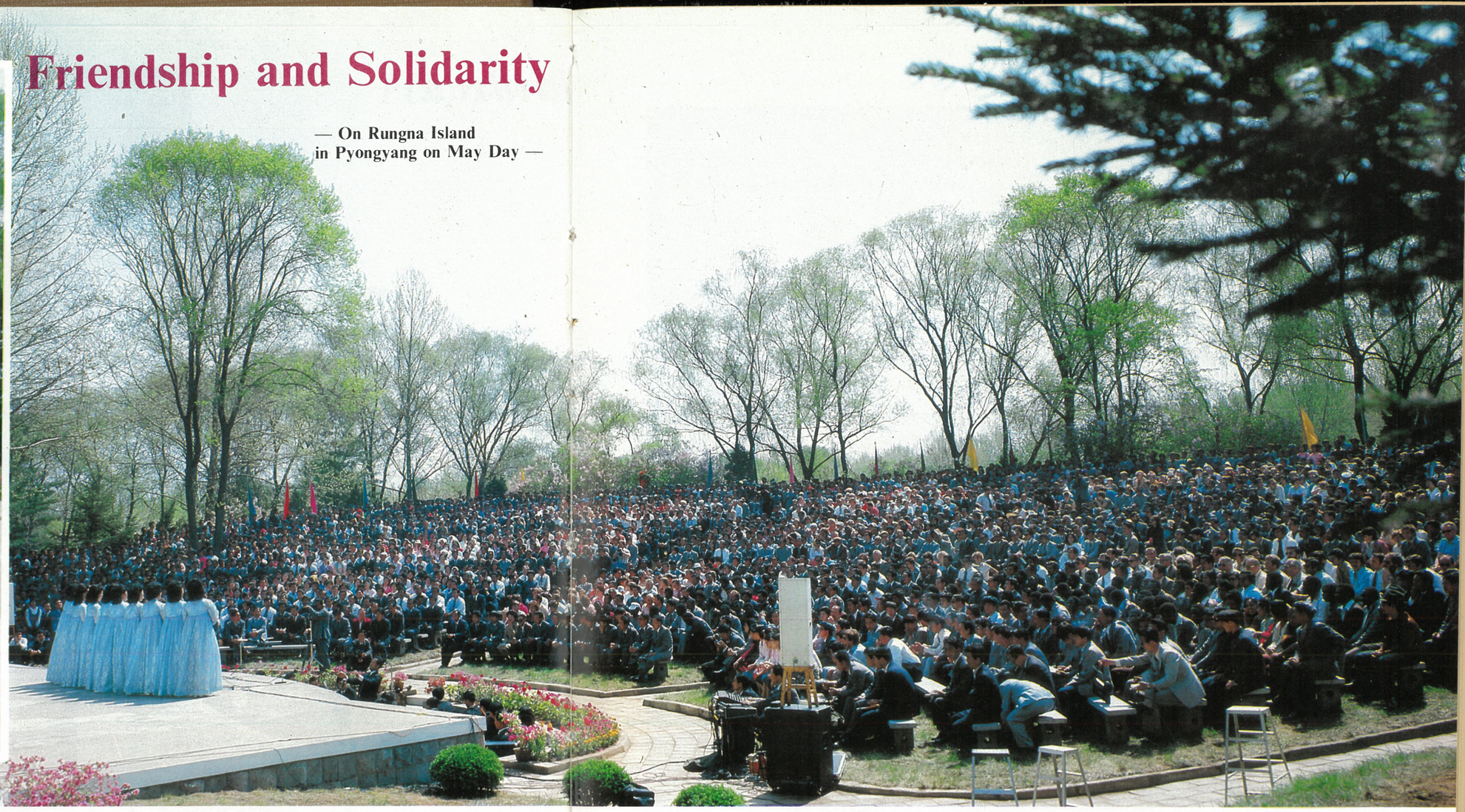
Individual guidance



Friendship and Solidarity

— On Rungna Island
in Pyongyang on May Day —

A dance solo "Youth"



A *kayagum* ensemble "Flowering Rungna Island"

Foreign friends win great admiration of the audience for singing Korean songs

Cute foreign children sing a Korean song "Where Did We Come"

A tug of war

A scene from people-finding

Serial

Modern History of Korea (22)

3. MILITARY AND POLITICAL TRAINING OF THE KPRA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the great event of national liberation approaching, we need many excellent cadres who are prepared politically and militarily. Whether or not we shall be ready for the great event of national liberation depends on how firmly the entire commanders and soldiers of the KPRA, the nuclear forces of the Korean revolution, prepare themselves politically and militarily.

"So, all commanders and soldiers should make the most of every condition and possibility to intensify their study in order to more firmly prepare themselves politically and ideologically and in military technique. They should intensify their study of Marxist-Leninist theory and, especially, study hard the line of the Korean revolution, its strategy and tactics. Thus all of them will become competent political workers capable of undertaking and performing the duties of a higher rank and skilfully organizing and mobilizing the masses for the revolutionary struggle. At the same time, they should master guerrilla tactics and study hard the advanced military knowledge and the techniques of all arms needed for modern warfare."

In accordance with this policy, political and military education and training were conducted in order to more thoroughly prepare all the commanding cadres and soldiers of the KPRA politically and ideologically and in military technique.

In the past, too, the KPRA men always had learning processes and military training and, at times, intensive study and training for a certain period. But, the new intensive political and military study and training which lasted for a long period were far more extensive and systematic than the previous ones. That is, all the necessary education and training were given on the highest standards required for taking the initiative in greeting the great event of national liberation.

Political Education

In the political education of the commanding personnel and soldiers of the KPRA, stress was laid on the deep study of the works of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in order to firmly equip them with his great Juche idea and its embodiments—the lines, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution. At the same time, revolutionary theories, Korean history and geography, the experience of the international communist movement and other practical problems were dealt with.

While guiding small-unit activities and military-political training as a whole, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally gave lectures on the internal and international situations, the principles of party-building, the revolutionary strategy and tactics, the principle and policy of the anti-Japanese national united front movement, the revolutionary work method and popular style of work and other important problems. He also guided debates.

After the KPRA switched over to military-political

training and small-unit activities the general situation gradually turned decisively in favour of the Korean revolution.

From 1943 on, the fascist countries went downhill on all fronts. After its crushing defeat in *Stalingrad,* the army of fascist Germany was retreating from the territory of the Soviet Union and the Japanese imperialists were waging one losing battle after another in China, Southeast Asia and on the Pacific front.

The day was approaching when the KPRA would carry on the final offensive operations against Japanese imperialism and achieve national liberation.

Under such situation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pushed ahead with the work of equipping the officers and men of the KPRA with the revolutionary theories and modern military science and technology and getting all of them to be ready for the final, decisive battle.

In bringing up the men of the KPRA into able political workers and military commanders, his speech *The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well,* addressed to the political cadres and political instructors of the KPRA on September 15, 1943, had great significance.

In this historic speech he analysed the general situation of World War II and proved that the great event of national liberation was approaching. Then he set important tasks before the Korean revolutionaries.

In the speech he first stressed the need to make a good study of the motherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today, with the great event of national liberation almost in sight, one of our most important tasks is to study the homeland well.

"A good knowledge of our country and our people is essential for us to discharge our duties successfully as patriots and Communists and carry out the Korean revolution with honour". *(The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well,* Eng. ed., p.3.)

He stressed that in order to discharge the responsibility for the Korean revolution the KPRA officers and men should be well versed in the history and geography of the homeland and be well informed about its cultural traditions.

This was indispensable to them in fostering ardent patriotism, increasing their readiness to serve the country and the people with devotion, taking independent and creative stands in the revolutionary struggle and saving their fine national traditions and national riches from the Japanese imperialists' policy of national eradication. And only by studying the history and culture, nature and geography of Korea as well as the beautiful morality and custom of the people, could they systematically acquire the knowledge necessary for building the economy and culture in the liberated country.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went into detail on the orientation of the study of the history, geography and cultural traditions of the country. He emphasized the need to make a good study of the history of the Korean people's struggles and creative activities, instead of the history of kings or feudal rulers in studying history. He pointed to the need to make a comprehensive study on how greatly the Korean people contributed to the science and culture of mankind in studying cultural traditions, and make a deep study of the rich natural resources of the country in studying its geography.

Then, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the immediate task in hastening the great event of national liberation.

He stressed that a firm mass foundation should be laid for a showdown with Japanese imperialism by further intensifying the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nationwide scale, that the revolutionary bases be built up in the mountainous areas of the homeland for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to rely on in the final decisive battle, and that all the KPRA commanding officers and soldiers make fuller political and military preparations for the great event of national liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic speech *The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well* was a highly important document in getting the men and officers of the KPRA to be fully prepared for the great event of national liberation and to fulfil important tasks in the building of a new country after liberation.

All the officers and men of the KPRA, regarding his speech as a guiding principle, stepped up their military-political training.

Through political education, their politico-ideological level rose rapidly, and they were fully prepared to be indomitable revolutionary fighters who would devote themselves to national liberation and the victory of the revolution in any adversity, and communist revolutionaries firmly equipped with the Juche idea.

Military Education and Training

In military education and training, attention was paid, first of all, to deeper assimilation of the experience and tactics of guerrilla warfare. This was necessary not only for the immediate small-unit activities but for the future national-liberation operations as they would be carried out along with guerrilla operations.

Besides, in order to fully master the strategy and tactics of modern warfare, important military-scientific and military-technical problems were treated, and the training of basic arms and various special arms conducted.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Also, all the commanding officers and soldiers of the KPRA should raise their military technique to a higher level.

"All of them are national treasures, who have gained rich fighting experiences in the fierce flames of guerrilla warfare for more than ten years. But the guerrilla warfare alone will not win the coming decisive battle against the thieving Japanese imperialists. We will have to make a showdown with the strong Japanese army equipped with modern military techniques. Accordingly, if we fail in the application of various modern tactics—offensive, landing and air-borne operations—we cannot expect a successful battle with the aggressive troops of Japanese imperialism. Therefore, we must combine up-to-date military techniques with our wealthy experiences of guerrilla warfare, and modern tactics with the swift and peerless guerrilla tactics, and then annihilate the enemy, overwhelming him by strategy and tactics.

"For this purpose, it is essential for us to study and master the offensive and defensive tactics of a regular army and intensify tactical training, practising modern tactics such as amphibious and air-borne operations." *(The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well,* Eng. ed., p. 30.)

The subjects of military study of the KPRA were equivalent to the several years' courses of study in a regular military academy. It was a very difficult task to carry on so many subjects of study in parallel with small-unit activities. However, all the commanding officers and soldiers of the KPRA carried out the huge task, tiding over all hardships, in hearty response to the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that a revolutionary was an iron-willed man who would do whatever required by the revolution.

In military education lectures were given in parallel with discussions. In tactical training, outdoor lessons and training and night exercises were intensified, using the terrains similar to those in actual fighting.

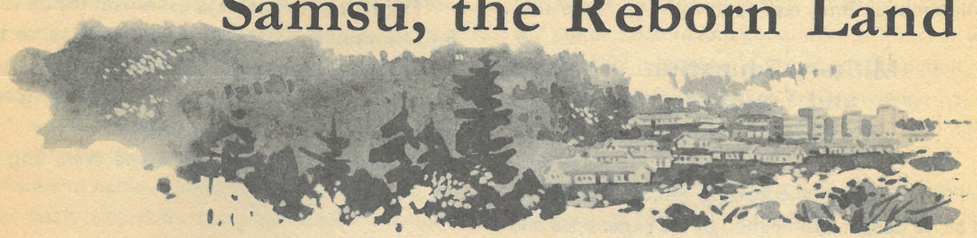
Through the systematic military-political training all the commanding officers of the KPRA were prepared politically and militarily so that they could command in the future tens of thousands of officers and soldiers, performing duties of several higher ranks. All the soldiers fostered their ability so that they could command hundreds or thousands of troops in the future. In this way they got always ready for the final, decisive battle, for the early organization of a communist party, people's government and regular army in the liberated fatherland and for the vigorous building of a new society as well.

☆ ☆ ☆

Travelogue

Along the Amnok River (5)

Samsu, the Reborn Land



After Hyesan, our bus spiralled up the Chedang Pass more than 900 metres above the sea level.

We had an uninterrupted view of the exquisite alpine area tinted with pink azalea. Inside the bus, the passengers were speaking up for their native villages.

Outside the windows went past vast hop fields, herds of sheep moving like floating white clouds and villages and farmsteads. One who knows the "Samsu-Kapsan" of yesterday would scarcely believe one's eyes.

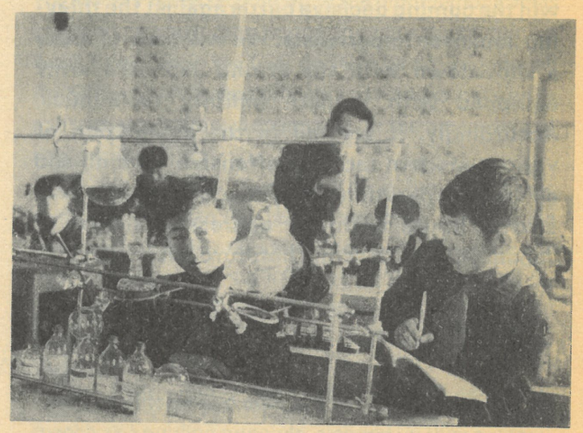
The people had led a miserable life in this part of the country. They had lived in tumble-down huts, clad in hemp clothes, and eaten oat gruel and potatoes for meals throughout the year, and they had been helpless against diseases.

In feudal ages this area had been a place of exile and the Hwangcho and Huchi Passes shutting it off from the outside world exacted sighs and tears from those who had to cross them. Hence, the expression "Even if I am banished to Samsu-Kapsan."

The passengers went on chatting about the today and yesterday of this locality and, before they knew, the bus was arriving at the seat of Samsu County.

A beautiful mountain town spread before our eyes. The Samsu Stream was flowing through the town. To the left we could see the study hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas on the rise and dwelling houses of working people and schools nestling in rows beneath. Along the foot of a mountain there stood a hospital, a house of culture, a library, other cultural and health organizations, shops and public service facilities. On the right side of the stream lay in good order a foodstuff factory, textile mill, daily-essentials factory and other local industry factories. One glance was enough to notice the new looks of the township as the political, economic and cultural hub of the county.

The chairman of the county people's committee, who showed us round different places of the county seat, said: "The appearance of the county seat alone is not enough to explain the change the whole county of Samsu has undergone. Let's go to Kaeunsong-ri this afternoon. You'll see there the changed looks of mountain people's life."



Senior middle school students absorbed in chemical tests

Kaeunsong-ri lies beneath the Paesol Peak which was over 2,000 metres above the sea level. Situated 56 kilometres away from the township, it is called the "first village under the sky".

On our way the chairman told us a moving story concerning the astounding change in this locality.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when the workers and peasants here who went about in rags and suffered from hunger for so long under Japanese imperialist rule are well-clad and well-fed and enjoy a happy life today, will they say that they have really benefited by the liberation and the socialist system."

After liberation the great leader opened up a bright vista for this destitute area far behind modern civilization to rapidly develop the economy in keeping with its natural conditions. He also deeply cared to improve the people's livelihood as soon as possible.

The Juche methods of farming were effectively applied also in this remote area, and a great upswing took place in the highland agriculture.

The lean land which had lain in waste for centuries turned into a dependable agricultural and stockbreeding centre.

In the last decade, the per-hectare yield of potatoes, the main crop in this locality, increased five times, and wheat and barley 3.2 times, while the output of meat jumped up 8.9 times and wool 6 times.

Progress was attained also in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Planes spray agricultural chemicals over the vast fields of wheat and barley, and the farming of potatoes, wheat and barley is done with machines, from sowing to harvesting.

Stockbreeding is playing a great role for the economic development of the county.

As much as 24 per cent of the county's land was converted into pastures to graze sheep and cattle. And many pig farms appeared to raise pigs on potatoes.

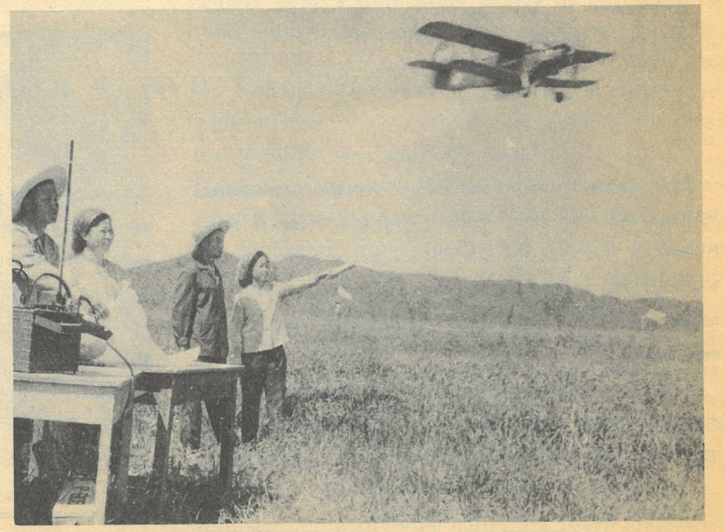
While we were chatting our car reached the entrance to the village of Kaeunsong-ri past the Sokdong Stream.

The village reminded us of a holiday resort for the cozy-looking, single-storeyed dwelling houses built to conform with the highland climate, against the background of thickly wooded mountains.

Pop, pop, pop—tractors chugged pleasantly planting potatoes on the sloped fields in front of the village.

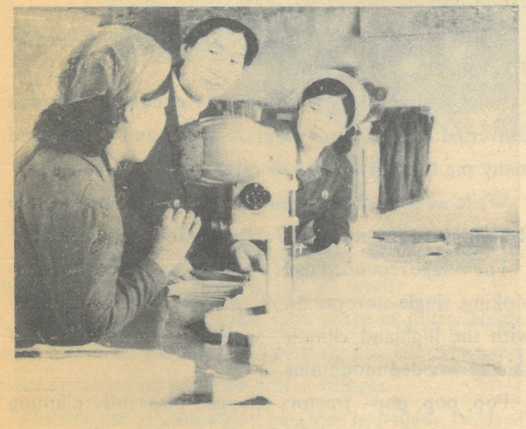
In the past, unlettered inhabitants of this area used to till burns in the mountains or make charcoal. They had to trek covering miles along rugged mountain lanes to forge a sickle or buy a pack of matches.

But, today they live in comfort, enjoying bus and water



Tilling with machines and weeding with chemicals

services. The village clinic has become a hospital. And they can pass pleasant evening hours televiewing artists' performances in Pyongyang like the citizens of the capital. There is a branch school in a lone place 8 kilometres from the village. They say two teachers teach 13 children there.



At a garment factory

That day we inspected the well-appointed *ri* people's hospital. There we met with an old man coming out of the physical treatment room. He said: "By the words 'great transformation', they mean what has happened in Samsu, particularly here in Sokdong Valley, I think." We were quite impressed by what he told us later. This old man, a native of this area, was 84. He said it was natural for old folk to have a pain in the waist. But he had been "forced" by the doctor in charge to receive physical treatment a few days ago. He spoke about the prides of his family, his eldest son who works as chief engineer on the farm after graduation from the Hyesan Agricultural and Forestry College and his youngest daughter who teaches mathematics at the Kaeunsong Senior Middle School.

These changes are not confined to this locality. People's paradises are rising everywhere in our country under the warm care of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party.

Kwon O Sik

Phraseology

THE STUDY-WHILE-WORKING SYSTEM

This system is one of our unique socialist educational systems that the great leader President Kim Il Sung created. It is a superior educational system which enables working people to study in some educational institution while they continue with their productive activities, their own work.

This educational system consists of educational forms such as factory colleges, farm colleges, fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools where people study while on the job, working people's senior middle schools, correspondence and evening courses and the regular study system for cadres and working people.

Since we have introduced universal 11-year compulsory education, the working people's senior middle schools will become unnecessary in due course, and the higher educational system and regular study system of cadres and working people will be the basic forms of spare-time educational system.

Blessed Land Filled with Joy of Longevity

—Visit to the Toksong County People's Hospital, South Hamgyong Province—

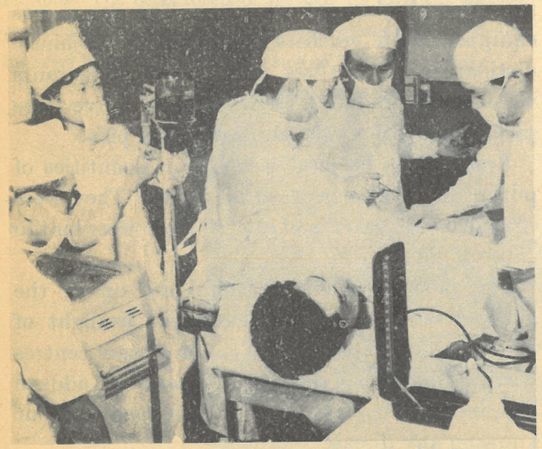
Some time ago we visited the people's hospital of Toksong County.

We were entering the front gate of the hospital when a car came and stopped at the gate. An old man got out of the vestibule accompanied by some of the hospital staff in white frocks. They helped the old man into the car and said good-bye to him, cordially advising him to take good care of himself.

We found out later that the old man was 90-year old Kim In Tae residing at Samgiri some 12 kilometres from the hospital. He had been to the hospital for regular medical checkup.

Our Party even takes a loving care of a plain old man in a remote farming village, and we pondered over the unbounded happiness our people are enjoying today.

In former days poor Korean peasants suffered from brutal oppression by Japanese imperialists and they were worked hard like cattle and harrassed by diseases throughout their lives before they died premature death.



At an operating room

With the great leader's lofty plan now fulfilled, our people sing of their long lives and happiness in this glorious land where the sunshine of our Party's love is overflowing.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"With the full implementation of our Party's prophylactic policy, medical treatment, disease prevention and other services for the people were much improved, hospitals in towns and county seats were better equipped, and the rural clinics were successfully converted into hospitals."

Thanks to the profound care of the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea, this hospital was equipped with up-to-date facilities.

We went upstairs to find that hygienic propaganda boards were hung neatly on the walls on both sides of the hallway. In front of the door of the traditional medicine section a young nurse was explaining to several outpatients how to prevent diseases by using various medicinal herbs. Her explanation was plain and logical.

At the hospital all the medical workers were engaged in treatment with utmost devotion, while at the same time conducting a brisk hygienic propaganda by diverse methods. They were deeply aware of the importance of this work.

Among others the staff of the internal section, upholding the great leader's teaching on the necessity for effective hygienic propaganda, went out to districts in their charge, adjacent factories and enterprises, educational establishments and people's neighbourhood units to conduct the propaganda with living materials, to conform with

their respective conditions. Meanwhile, those engaged in traditional medicine had prepared many samples of medicinal herbs and disseminated the knowledge of traditional medicine to the population.

While taking prophylactic measures, this hospital was striving to develop Juche medicine and quickly raise the specialized skills of all the medical workers.

At a national medical symposium held in Pyongyang in 1979 Choe Yong Un, chief of the section of traditional medicine of this hospital, submitted a paper on the treatment by hooked acupuncture needles and won high estimation. In recent years quite a few doctors here had conducted many valuable researches, the results of which had been clinically applied. This had been very conducive to the promotion of the health of the population.

Furthermore, the hospital's pharmaceutical section, in consultation with doctors of the internal section, had produced various highly effective traditional medicines for enhancing the function of the heart, which gained public favour.

The intense loyalty of the health workers here who are true to the Party's policy of developing traditional medicine could be perceived at the specialized sections, treatment rooms, the patients' ward and everywhere else we went.

We inspected the X-ray room, cardiographic room, internal and surgical sections. As we were going into the physical treatment room we met with Ho Ho Gyun, director of this hospital. He made an explanation of the equipment, including super short-wave, supersonic, and low-frequency treatment facilities as well as phototherapeutic apparatuses. During his explanation he told us this:

"The great leader and the Party centre's loving care of our people is without bounds. The great leader's deep solicitude is permeated also in these equipment and all other medical treatment apparatuses in the hospital and drugs, the rare medicinal herbs used for the production of highly effective traditional medicines, as well as the ambulance car."

They make invigorants for themselves with abundant local raw materials

At this hospital alone, plenty of medicines are produced every day to supply free of charge for the people's better health. In addition, thanks to the boundless devotion and high medical skills of health workers the diseases which had been regarded as incurable in the past, were being eliminated.

We were ushered by an accompanying official into the pharmaceutical room. The room was equipped with crushers, pill-making machines, distillatory apparatuses, and various invigorants were being produced, which included five-taste pills, sipjontaebo pills and eight-taste pills.

Besides, the hospital made large quantities of pills, liquid and powdered medicines. They were enough and to spare, and some of them were sent to *ri* hospitals.

The modern county hospital set up in the glorious land under the benevolent sunlight of guidance, functions as one of the important centres for the promotion of the people's health and adds to happiness of our people who live long without knowing any disease.

Pak Jong Sop

PYOHUN TEMPLE

Mt. Kumgang, the world-famous scenic beauty of Korea, preserves quite a few historic sites and remains that show superb talents of Korean ancestors.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people is a talented, sagacious and civilized people who also developed brilliant traditions in science and culture.

"Our forefathers in ancient times created a resplendent culture which contributed to the flowering of the civilization of the East."

The Pyohun Temple, side by side with the Singye, Changan and Yurim Temples, counts among the four best temples of Mt. Kumgang, which demonstrate advanced architecture and techniques of our ancestors.

The temple nestles in the scenic surroundings. It was bulit in 670, over 1,300 years ago, and restored in 1778 to the present state.

It stands at a secluded place hemmed in with high ridges. Its buildings are laid out making the most of the terrain.

Standing in the foremost on the central axis is the main building of the temple, the Panya-bojon or Prajna Hall.

It is an edifice erected on a raised groundwork, which measures 14.09 metres in the front and 9.4 metres on the side.

The huge pillars, beams and purlines look powerful, firmly supporting one another, in keeping with the scale of the building. The decorations of the hall are exquisite though resplendent. In particular the carved dragon head on the brackets is so lifelike that it seems to be crawling out.

The thirteen doors in the front have flowers and designs carved so harmoniously as to set off the elegance of the hall. The interior and exterior are painted in glittering brilliance. It is flanked on both sides by the Myongbu Hall and the Ryongsan Hall, which are erected on a lower ground. These two halls have four pillars in the front and three pillars on each side, shaped like an upturned boat.

Opposite the Prajna Hall across the yard stands another building at the entrance to the temple—the two-storeyed terraced Rungpa Pavilion whose curved roof spreads like the wings of a crane.

Besides, there are the Osil and Sansin Pavilions whose ceilings over the halls are very beautifully decorated with ornamental brackets.

Originally the Pyohun Temple consisted of over 20 buildings built in rows. But many of them were destroyed by the indiscriminate bombings of the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War. The temple once kept many valuable ancient relics. But some of them were taken away by the Japanese. They include an iron pagoda with 53 Buddhist images sculptured in bold relief and a mammoth brass steamer as heavy as 500 *kun* in which 40 *mal* of rice was boiled at a time.

The temple is a masterly work of our talented ancestors and a precious cultural legacy which sheds light on the history and advanced architecture of that period.

The visitors cannot help but admire the long tradition of Korean national culture which is flowering out brilliantly on this land today.

Natural Monuments of Our Country

Our country is scenic and abounds in natural resources.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Since ancient times our country has been called a silk-embroidered land of three thousand *ri* for its sublime mountains, limpid water and lovely scenery."

Our country abounds in natural monuments everywhere—rare species of animal and plant life, fossilized timber, natural grotto, etc.

Our natural monuments are rich in variety: species indigenous to our country, natural objects of great value for scientific research or natural scenery, breeding and spawning grounds for beneficial animals, living organisms protected internationally as species, animals and plants going scarce or extinct, species growing beyond their natural range, etc.

We can cite as such some plants native to our country—Kumgangguksu-namu or Pentactica rupicola, Kumgangchorong or Hanabusaya asiatica, Pukpotaesanwangdaehwang or Rheum coreanum of Mt. North Potae, Nampotaesanwangdaehwang or Rheum coreanum of Mt. South Potae and Sambangwangjebiggot or Viola websteri of Sambang.

Kumgangguksu-namu is a plant of monotypic family and genus and occurs only in our country.

Pyongsan jujube tree is also a natural monument.

Many native animals are protected also as natural monuments—Korean tiger of Mt. Paekdu, Pungsan dog, etc. Internationally protected white stork and crane are also designated as natural monuments in our country.

Breeding and spawning grounds of beneficial animals are also natural monuments.

The heronry in Ryonghung-ri of Pangyo County, Kangwon Province, is a natural monument, where gather together thousands of great egrets and grey herons in spring every year turning it into a golden breeding quarter for them.

The world-famed "Paekryong great grottoes" are also a natural monument. The grottoes abound with stalactites and stalagmites and other weird objects.

Natural monuments useful for scientific research work are the excavation in Kilju County, North Hamgyong Province, where mammoth fossils were found and the fossil timber in the Central District of Pyongyang.

The fossil timber consists of conifers about 150 million years ago, whose roots and lower part of trunks were fossilized under sand and earth for the immemorial time.

It is a ligneous fossil of worldwide rarity. Its fossils are as hard as stone, and the face of the trunk cut across shows still vividly alternate white and black rings. The constitution of the bark is almost the same with that of pine or pinenut tree of today.

This fossil timber is very helpful for us in the geological and paleobiological study of the Pyongyang area in the Mesozoic, for instance, the crust movement, the climatic and soil conditions and growing conditions of tree, etc.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung took measures to protect and preserve well our precious natural monuments through a nationwide movement.

According to his instructions, all our natural monuments are preserved with tender care. They add much to the natural beauty of our land and serve well our working people in their rest and scientific pursuit as well as education.

But in the southern half of our land rare animal and plant life is going extinct because of the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique who have turned mountains and fields barren and fouled nature by bringing in foreign polluting industries indiscreetly.

Recently a Seoul radio lamented over animals and plants going extinct rapidly in south Korea because their breeding grounds were badly afflicted with pollution. At present 257 species of animals and plants are said to be in an imminent danger of extinction.

Beautiful nature of our country is not only the precious treasure for our people. Our country must be reunified as early as possible to keep better our natural monuments which should be protected also internationally.

Yang Son Yong

Fishes in Korea

After seeing the tiger cage, we made for the aquarium. The aquarium had big and small glass tanks or ponds of different types in which fishes were swimming. It was a real spectacle to see.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is surrounded by the sea on three sides and therefore abounds in marine resources."

Chief engineer Pak Yong Sik of the aquarium showed us round. He said his aquarium raised many native fishes together with exotic ones.

Sturgeon attracted our eyes. Usually sturgeon is said to grow as big as 1.5 metres long. But that in the aquarium is not so big. Its back is bluish grey in colour and its abdomen greyish white. The snout is tapering, under which grow four barbels in a row. It has no tooth.

The chief engineer said to us seeing with great interest sturgeons swimming about in the large tank:

"In spring, sturgeons come to rivers and deposit a multitude of eggs on sand, gravel and water plants. Then spawners go back to the sea. The eggs hatch out in about a week. The hatchlings grow in the rivers until they go into the sea in autumn. In the spring of last year a sturgeon was caught in the Taedong River in Pyongyang."

Sturgeon is valued as food and raw material for medicaments. Its world population is scarce. But various kinds of sturgeons live in the East and West Seas of Korea.

We also looked round tanks of other fishes such as carp, mullet, perch, snakeheaded fish, eel and gibel. We stopped a while in front of the tank of kinyom-o and heard an explanation of our guide.

Kinyom-o or *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* is a warm-water fish belonging to the carp family.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who is always deeply concerned about the education of the rising generation, caught a kinyom-o himself in Lake Supung in the summer of 1958 and sent it to Kim Il Sung University for educational use. And the fish was named so to commemorate his profound solicitude.

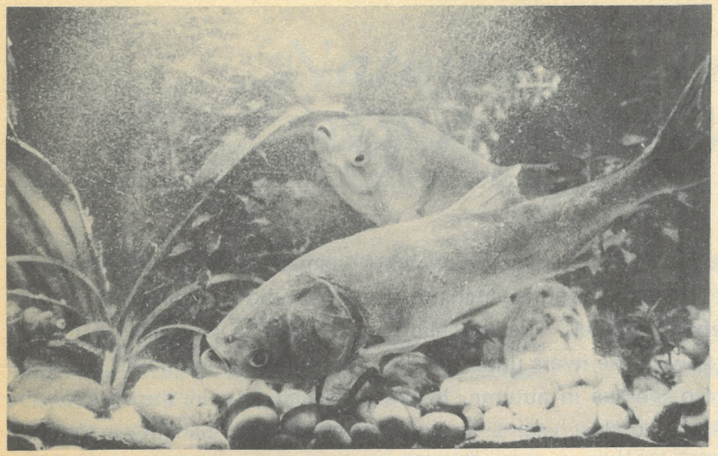
The fish is usually 50 to 60 centimetres long. Its eyes are placed low in the fore of the head. It is bluish grey in the back and silvery-white in the abdomen.

It lives in groups in rivers. In autumn, when water temperature falls, it goes to the depths of the river to winter there. And it comes upstream again in spring.

The hatchlings rapidly grow. They weigh 0.5 to 1 kilogramme or more in two years. Quick in temper, they jump up as high as two metres above the water in an imminent danger.

Seeing and hearing, we learned that our country counts among those which abound in marine resources.

We left the aquarium for the specimen room of the Zoological Institute in the compound of the zoo.We met Mr. O Hung Dam there who told us about endemic fishes. He said, "In our country there are over 30 species of endemic fishes, for instance, chung-kogi or monk fish, orumchi or barbus fish and so on." They said that those



Kinyom-o fish

fishes of high economic value were spawned and hatched artificially and released into rivers. And he added that such work was carried out not only by enterprises specializing in it but by people through a mass movement, and that fishes of ornamental value were shared out to homes after being multiplied artificially.

After this story, he showed us some samples and told us about ssueri:

Ssueri is a small fish which usually measures 8 or 9 centimetres in length. Its slender body is somewhat compressed and coloured beautifully—its nape is brown and back swarthy.

It lives in groups of a few or hundreds at the neck of the rapids in middle or upper stretches of a limpid river. It has a quick temper. If frightened, each group scatters in all directions to hide under or beside stone. But they get together again soon.

Its spawning season is from May to June.

We saw a sample of barbus fish, hearing an account of it. The barbus fish is usually 20 to 25 centimetres long and resembles carp in appearance. It is darkish brown in the back and silvery white in the abdomen. It has the lateral lines consisting of 7 or 8 black dots each.

The spawning season is between late April and early May. Spawners dig holes to deposit eggs and cover the holes with stones after laying eggs.

Concluding his words, Mr. O observed that our endemic fishes are protected well and their population increase daily under the policy of the Party and the government.

Kang Sok Gi

Central Botanical Garden (5)

Oil-Bearing Trees

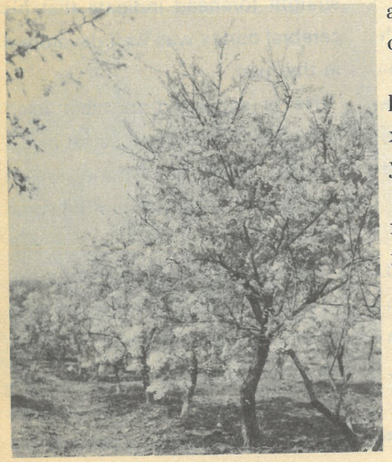
After seeing the arboretum, we headed for the plot of oil-bearing trees. The arboretum was scenic and pleasing to the eye but the plot of oil-bearing trees was gratifying to the palate because of fascinating fruits.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our country is mountainous and our forests have plenty of vegetation of economic value. Therefore, if we make good use of the mountains, we can solve numerous problems of socialist economic construction."

Comprehensive use of the mountains was his far-sighted plan to make our mountainous country rich and strong and raise people's living standards.

"This plot was created upon an instruction of the great leader," our guide said while leading us to a clump of walnut trees, "in order to offer object lesson to students and working people and help local functionaries plant oil-bearing trees through a mass movement after inspection."



Oil-bearing chestnuts

Our guide told us about the economic value of walnut.

Walnut is easy to raise. It needs little agricultural chemicals and labour to grow. So it can be planted in garden or on roadside.

Its seed contains much oil, in addition to protein, carbohydrate, mineral substances, vitamins, etc.

Walnut oil is valued not only as cooking oil but also as machine oil or raw materials for oil colours, mimeographic ink, drawing ink, soap of high quality, etc. The oil cake is used as raw material for confectionery.

A walnut tree yields over 100 kilogrammes of fruit at maximum and bears fruit over 200 years.

Its wood is used for making furniture and musical instruments.

Our guide referred to fossilized walnut trees unearthed in a Tertiary stratum in our country and to old historical records and said that walnut trees had been cultivated by our ancestors from remote ancient times.

We proceeded to a clump of Korean pepper bushes, lending our ears to the guide.

Korean pepper bush is also common in our country. Its seed is used for making cooking oil, aromatics and medicaments, and is good as a flavouring for *kimchi*, the famous Korean pickle.

Then we went to a clump of heartnut trees. When we looked at heartnut trees, the guide said that they had been begotten by those growing in Ongjin.

The guide went on speaking about the Ongjin heartnut tree.

The Ongjin heartnut was discovered in 1967 upon the great leader's instruction to find raw materials for oil in mountains.

This heartnut tree counts among the oldest and biggest trees in our country. It is 12 metres high, 2 metres round at the base and its crown is nearly 15 metres wide.

The Ongjin heartnut is protected as a natural monument in our country because it played the role of the parent tree in creating clumps of oil-yielding trees.

"Various oil-yielding trees are planted in clumps in conformity with climatic and geographical conditions of localities, and there are such tree farms and experimental farms. Fruits gathered are processed at factories to meet the demands of the national economy for raw materials," said our guide.

That day we also saw other oil-bearing trees including evodia and benzoin.

Min Nam Chol

Mandalli Paleolithic Remains

Kim Gyo Gyong
Archaeological Institute
Academy of Social Science

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We are a resourceful nation with a 5,000-year-long history and a brilliant culture."

Recently we brought to light, among others, the Mandalli paleolithic remains.

The remains were excavated from 1979 to 1980 at Mandalli, Sungho District, Pyongyang.

The remains provide us with stone instruments, human fossils and other precious finds which shed new light on the culture in the late Paleolithic Era and the origin of the Korean race affirmed already.

The remains lie in an alluvial deposit in a cave, which consists of three layers, each representing a different period of time. Human bones of the Neolithic Era, arrowheads, earthenware and animal bones were dug out of the top layer, and human fossils, stone and bone instruments and animal fossils of the late Paleolithic Era out of the second layer. The lowest layer provided us with fossils of animals, 24 species all told, such as apes, rhinoceroses, cave lions and cave hyenas.

The relics and human fossils unearthed from the second layer are precious scientific materials which prove the long history of the Korean people and their origin. The human fossil is named "Mandal man" after the place where it was unearthed.

The "Mandal man" is the fossil of a man about 25 to 30 years old. He was estimated to be neanthropic for his primitive features. Namely, his oblong skull bears fairly simple sutures, his eye-sockets are fairly protuberant, his chin is broad and short. He also has developed features such as a high skull, straight forehead and bulging lower jaw.

From the remains appeared also over ten stone instruments made of obsidian and tools made of bones, which had obviously been used by the "Mandal man".

He made those instruments with a method which required more delicate workmanship and technique than that of his predecessors. He also knew how to make "assembled tools" by combining a stone instrument with a bone-made tool.

From the same layer emerged also fossils of animals which had been alive in the late Paleolithic Era, such as cave hyena, deer and roe deer, etc.

Now, taking into consideration all this—the methods of making stone implements and their shape and the animal fossils found there—we reach a conclusion that the "Mandal man" existed in the late Paleolithic Era, about 20,000 years ago.

It is true that the "Mandal man's" skull retains some primitive features in its structure. But we can realize that he had a constitution sufficiently developed for creative labour.

The "Mandal man" had well-developed cortical nerve centres which ensured him satisfactory mental activities. Those centres are in evidence mainly in the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. His high and round skull and straight forehead indicate that his cerebral cortex was well developed in that part.

He is supposed to have used articulate words because he had a bulging lower jaw bone which means that he had developed vocal organs, too.

Perfect in physical constitution, he could improve his tools and alter his labour in keeping with his living conditions and ameliorate his physical conditions and functions so as to solve new problems to meet his vital demands.

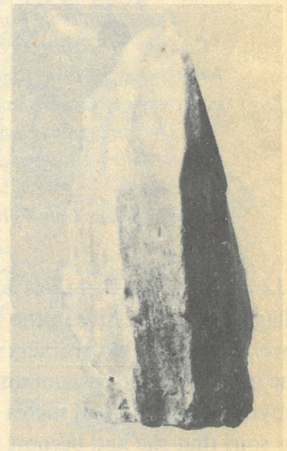
Through the unearthed "Mandal man's" bones, we can also infer that ties of consanguinity were being formed already among the tribes.

The "Mandal man" has some features which are not seen in the neanthropic men of other lands. His skull is high and his forehead is relatively upright, unlike those of other neanthropic men. Those unique features of the "Mandal man" suggest the perfection of physical constitution in the evolution of mankind and the inceptive formation of the tribal peculiarities of the Korean race.

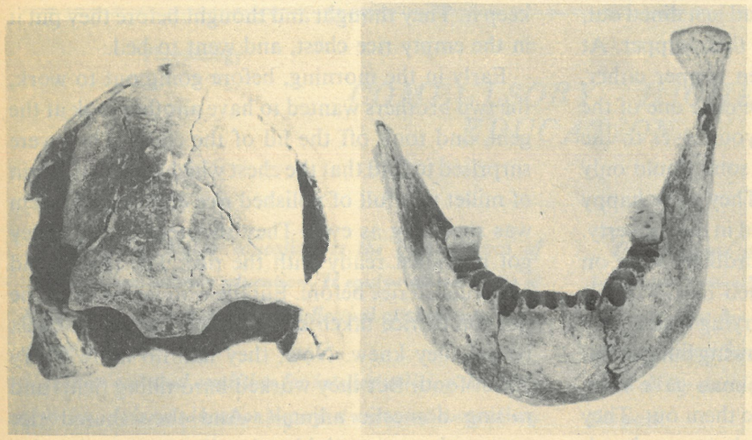
The high brow is a traditional characteristic of the Koreans. Anthropologically speaking, this is well shown by the height of their skull, which is traceable up to the "Mandal man" of the late Paleolithic Era.

The "Mandal man" is also distinguishable from other neanthropic men by the slant of his forehead. Along with his high skull, his forehead gives a clue to the origin of the Koreans.

In fact, the discovery of the fossils of the "Mandal men" and their working tools makes it clear that the Koreans are native inhabitants of this land, who have one and the same blood and emanate from the "Mandal men." Moreover, it also helps to further clarify the culture of the late Paleolithic Era whose entity has been left obscure and throws much additional light upon our long national history.



Stone instruments



A human skull and lower-jaw bone

Old Tale

Mysterious Gem

From old times, Korea is known not only as the beautiful Land of Golden Tapestry but also as the "Country of Civility in the East." Koreans are very courteous and have a high moral sense. They are harmonious in their families and intimate with their neighbours. They want to be true-hearted and conscientious rather than have treasure or power.

They are industrious and always love justice. In their fight againt the enemy, however, they give full play to their prowess and wisdom. All these are their traditional qualities, which are told by legends and folk tales.

"Mysterious Gem" given below is one of them.

Long, long ago, there was a half-ruined hovel in a village among the hills in the west of Korea. In the hovel there lived two brothers with their old mother. The mother had lived poor and lost her husband in her youth. She had had such a hard time to bring up her sons that she had become disabled. This put all the burdens of the family on the two brothers who were still young. They had to work all day long in a rich man's house in the next village. They did all the odd jobs—splitting firewood, fetching water and making fire. But they were given only a handful of millet for the day's drudgery. With the grain they had earned these dutiful sons would prepare gruel for their mother, saying that they had just dined out, though they had actually skipped their supper. At this, the mother who hadn't taken supper either, would retort, "I took plenty of rice cake one of the neighbours brought me. So help yourselves to the gruel, my sons." The mother and sons would only ask each other to take the food. They were happy and harmonious although they lived in dire poverty.

One summer evening the two brothers were on their way home, dog-tired from their hard work at the rich man's. That day, while carrying water, they had fallen on the ground from a gnawing hunger and broken a jar. The ill-natured rich man gave them nothing as a punishment and drove them out. They didn't care about their own hunger but were dreadfully sorry for their mother who would have to skip supper because of them. Dragging themselves along to their house, they came as far as the familiar log bridge. They were crossing the swaying bridge hand in hand, when they suddenly stopped halfway. They saw something glittering in the clear water. They picked it up. It was a dazzling gem, which was carried home in the bosom of one of the brothers. When they went into the hut, the mysterious stone lit up the room.

That night the whole family never felt hungry. As they looked at it, the wonderful gem gave them vigour and eased their hunger.

The mother told her sons to keep the treasure with care. But their shack hadn't any suitable place to keep it. They thought and thought before they put it in the empty rice chest, and went to bed.

Early in the morning, before going out to work, the two brothers wanted to have another look at the gem, and took off the lid of the chest. They were surprised to find that the chest which had not a grain of millet was full of polished rice and in it, the gem was sparkling as ever. They shouted for joy. They got breakfast ready with the rice. The family had never tasted rice before. But the wonder was that the portion of rice taken out was filled up in the chest before they knew. Now, they had no more worry about food. But they worked hard tilling fields and raising domestic animals. And they shared rice among the poor neighbours.

Much water flowed under the bridge, and the two brothers grew into men. They were married and going to live seperately.

The elder brother divided the property equally. Handing the gem to the younger brother, the elder brother said, "This precious stone can't be divided. So take it with you. You are going away from home to start a branch family." But the younger one wouldn't accept it. He said: "No, it is yours. You were the first to find it and you carried it in your bosom. I can stand on my own feet. Don't worry about me."

They tried hard to turn the stone over to each other and could reach no agreement. After a long discussion, they decided to put it back where it had been, so as to help the poor find it just as they had found. They quite agreed that they were able to support themselves now.

The two brothers came over to the log bridge and threw it into the river. In an instant, the mysterious stone lost its light and disappeared. They turned on their heels to go home, and looked back into the water at the same time.

They were astounded to find two precious stones, instead of one, dazzling in the water. So, each of the brothers could get one gem to himself. They worked ever harder and lived in harmony, enjoying better and happier lives.

Phraseology

COMPULSORY HIGHER EDUCATION

Compulsory higher education is the highest form of universal compulsory education. It equips all members of society with the cultural and intellectual attainments of the college graduate.

It is an essential condition for intellectualizing the whole of society. It is an education to perfect universal compulsory education as a socialist educational system.

Preparations are being made in a planned way to introduce compulsory higher education, which will be enforced first for young people just out of 11-year compulsory education and, as conditions mature, gradually enrol all the working people who had no higher education in the past.

Strengthening Solidarity with International Revolutionary Forces—WPK's Consistent Revolutionary Line

The friendship and solidarity between our people and the world's revolutionary people are strengthening and developing daily and the international solidarity of our revolution is further cemented.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them is a revolutionary line consistently pursued by our Party." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 92.)

The great leader made a scientific analysis of the legitimate requirements of the development of our revolution and the world revolution and put forward a revolutionary line of cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

It is of great importance in pushing ahead with our revolutionary cause to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Korean revolution is part of the world revolution and the revolutionary struggle of our Party and people is a link in the chain of the worldwide struggle for independence against imperialism. Our people's revolutionary struggle is developing in close connection with the struggle of the world's revolutionary people for independence.

Solidarity with the international revolutionary forces has strengthened. The result is that the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with our revolution have further expanded, the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are totally isolated and rejected, and a more favourable international climate has been created for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

In order to make an active contribution to the development of the world revolution, our people must strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Just as the forces of capital are international, so the revolutionary struggles of the peoples have an international character. They join together in one current of the world revolution, the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and support and complement each other.

Individual countries should carry out their revolution and construction well and at the same time, they have the duty to support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of other countries.

If they refuse to fulfil their internationalist duty pursuing only their national interests, it will inflict a great loss upon the world revolution.

Through the struggle to carry out the Party policy of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces our people are discharging their international duty splendidly, actively contributing to the development of the world revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy of cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is the only just policy which enables our people to perform both national and international duties with success by ensuring decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces.

While leading the Korean revolution to victory for over half a century under the banner of the immortal Juche idea, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung has all along followed the strategic line of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, setting a great practical example.

During the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he elucidated the proletarian internationalist line and position of promoting friendship with all countries and peoples supporting the national-liberation movement and strengthening international solidarity with anti-imperialist states and nations and made every effort to put them into practice.

The communists under the leadership of the great leader rallied all international anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist forces in the united front to isolate and weaken the Japanese imperialists to the maximum and concentrate attack on them, and strengthened internationalist solidarity with the working class and oppressed people of the world.

The experience and achievements attained in the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have become the everlasting historic roots of the foreign policy of our Party.

After liberation our revolution became complex and protracted owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists. The great leader scientifically analyzed the prospects of our revolution and indicated the only correct way to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and led our people to strengthen militant friendship with the revolutionary peoples of the world.

His revolutionary line of cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and his experience and exploits in this respect are brilliantly inherited and developed by our glorious Party.

In external activities our Party is now striving as ever to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces as required by our revolution which has entered a new stage of development.

At present our country has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries and is an active member of many international organizations. This proves clearly that the international prestige of our Republic is very high.

An increasing number of countries recognize our country and want to have diplomatic relations with it.

Developing friendly relations with our Republic is an irresistible trend of the world.

The brilliant successes of our Party in external activities were gained through an acute struggle against the enemies at home and abroad who tried to isolate and smother our Republic. For this they are precious and proud.

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have played all nasty tricks to lower the ever-rising international prestige of our country. But their schemes have gone totally bankrupt and they have suffered international isolation and rejection.

Another success of our Party in carrying into effect the revolutionary line of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is that international solidarity with our revolution has further strengthened.

The ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with our people's revolutionary cause are steadily expanding and we have many sincere friends everywhere in the world.

The strong voices denouncing the US imperialists for their aggression and interference in our country are ringing out from every nook and corner of the five continents and the solidarity movement supporting the reunification cause of our people is being conducted vigorously.

The broad peace-loving forces of the world—socialist countries, non-aligned and newly-emerging countries, international democratic bodies and international organizations, public and political figures and democrats— are ceaselessly carrying on colourful solidarity activities supporting the new national reunification proposal of our Party and strongly demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre, our people raised our external relations to new heights, enhanced the international prestige of our country and actively contributed to the world people's common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Our Party's revolutionary line of strengthening

The Struggle for Peace against War Is Urgently Demanded by the Times

The imperialist activities of aggression and war are making the international situation extremely tense and increasing the danger of a new world war day by day. This danger exists in Asia including Korea, in the Middle East, in Europe and Africa and Latin America as well.

Today the world is confronted with an acute problem—war or peace.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"All the peace-loving people of the world should launch an active struggle to frustrate the daily stepped-up imperialist policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. Today, no task is more urgent for the peace-loving, progressive people of the world than to prevent a new world war."

The struggle for peace against war is more urgently demanded than ever before because the imperialist activities of aggression and war are becoming more and more pronounced with each passing day.

Scared at the mounting revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people, imperialists are frantically engaged in activities of aggression and war in order to maintain their domination.

With a view to stamping out the struggle of the people for national independence and the building of a new society, imperialists carry out armed interventions, subversions and sabotages without letup; they also repress by force of arms those people who have risen up in a just liberation struggle. Because of the behind-the-scenes activities of imperialists, armed conflicts take place incessantly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In many parts of the world today tragic events are occurring in which national sovereignty is trampled underfoot, the people's destiny is flouted and peace is endangered.

Particularly, US imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression in a big way and continually increasing aggressive military bases in major zones of natural resources and areas of strategic importance. Under the unctuous pretext of "cooperation" and "protection" they are manoeuvring to control the

solidarity with the international revolutionary forces serves as a powerful weapon in hastening the overall victory of the revolution in Korea and the rest of the world and is displaying increasing magnetism and invincible vitality as the days go by.

In future, too, we will strive to further strengthen the international revolutionary forces and cement solidarity with them through vigorous external activities according to our Party's invariable foreign policy, so as to defend our people's national interest and sovereignty, create a favourable international climate for our revolution and promote the overall victory of the world's revolution.

Victory belongs to our people who are fighting for the just revolutionary cause, holding high the banner of the great Juche idea and the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, in close unity with the peoples of all the countries in the world opposing the aggression and intervention of the reactionary forces of imperialism and aspiring after independence.

Hong Yong Il

countries in these parts of the world politically, economically and militarily. They have augmented their military spendings to such proportions as history has ever known, and they are stepping up the production of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction as well as various war equipment, which are deployed in large quantities at their overseas bases of aggression.

This acute international situation and the present grave developments demand that a struggle should be waged for peace against war by the world's progressive people, the anti-imperialist independent forces—people of socialist, non-aligned and third-world countries.

The anti-war peace struggle is, in essence, an anti-imperialist struggle. By nature imperialism live on aggression and war.

The history of US imperialism, the ringleader of all imperialists, is a history of aggression and plunder of other nations, a history of bloodshed.

The present imperialist activities of aggression and war are nothing but their deathbed struggle to get out of grave political and economic crises.

Peace does not come of its own accord; it can be attained only through resolute anti-imperialist, anti-war struggle of the people.

If a new world war is to be prevented and universal peace and security safeguarded, all the anti-imperialist independent forces must firmly unite and wage the struggle for peace against war more forcefully.

The world's progressive people must vehemently protest and denounce the imperialist activities of aggression and war; they should deal powerful blows to imperialists wherever they stretch out their crooked hands of aggression. They should not follow the imperialist policy of aggression and war but hold fast to independence.

The world's progressive people should strive to check and foil the imperialists' reinforcement of armed forces and expansion of armaments and realize complete disarmament. For, of late, these frantic imperialist efforts are aggravating the world situation, which is arousing deep concern of the peace-loving people the world over.

It is quite important to dissolve all military blocs in powerfully waging the anti-war peace struggle. It is because these blocs constitute a permanent factor that jeopardizes world peace and security. The progressive people throughout the world should courageously fight to dissolve the imperialist military blocs of aggression and all other blocs.

At the same time, military bases of aggression in other countries should be dissolved and foreign troops should be withdrawn. Especially, foreign troops stationed in other countries are a major factor for interference in the internal affairs of these countries, infringement on their national sovereignty and creation of tensions. US imperialists keep their armed forces over 500,000 strong in some 110 countries and areas, including south Korea, and continuously increasing or expanding their overseas military bases.

The Korean people strongly demand that all foreign military bases in south Korea and elsewhere should be dismantled and that armed forces of aggression be pulled out of there unconditionally.

The struggle for creation of nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world is a just cause to meet the aspirations and demands of the world's people who are anxious to hasten the attainment of independence, sovereignty and the building of a new life in a peaceable and free environment.

The Korean people will endeavour to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone and will give active support and encouragement to the world's peace-loving people in their struggle to establish such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

For the anti-imperialist independent forces to strengthen their unity and for all the anti-war peace forces to take joint action is a decisive guarantee for victory in the struggle to defend universal peace and security.

All the anti-imperialist independent forces and peace-loving people should, with united efforts, frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war, so as to powerfully expedite the righteous cause of safeguarding world peace and security.

The Korean people always treasure peace dearly. It is a consistent policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to fight for the lasting peace and security of the world.

Under the intelligent leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party, the Korean people will, as in the past, continue to strive to foil the imperialist activities of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security, in close unity with the people of socialist and non-aligned countries and all the rest of the progressive people of the world.

O Hyon Chol

Creation of Nuclear-Free and Peace Zone in Northeast Asia and Korean Peace

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to guarantee an everlasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily."

The important way to avert war and guarantee a lasting global peace and security is to create nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world including Northeast Asia.

Northeast Asia is one of the regions where the situation is most strained in the world and where peace is seriously menaced due to the US imperialist policy of aggression and war.

With an aggressive ambition of world domination by force the US imperialists have directed the spearhead of their aggression to Northeast Asia and attempted to keep south Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely and maintain Japan as their base for aggression, stating that this region is "vital" to the United States.

According to their brigandish strategy towards Asia the US imperialists are enforcing their anachronistic policy of occupation in Northeast Asia. The United States has occupied south Korea for 37 years now, permanently stationing tens of thousands of aggressive troops there—equivalent to one-third of its Pacific forces—and its vast forces on Okinawa and Japan proper. The seas around them are crowded with pirate ships of the US Seventh Fleet. And south Korea and the mainland of Japan and Okinawa are covered with bases of US ground, naval and air forces.

The Reagan Administration declared that they have no thought of reducing the "military existence" of the US in this part of the world and withdrew their "troops pullout plan" and is intensifying their policy of occupation in south Korea; it is madly stepping up the buildup of their aggressive armed forces and new war preparations, talking about the policy of US "superiority of strength."

This is a most wanton violation of national sovereignty of the peoples in this region, causes all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings to them and constitutes a threat to peace.

In particular, Northeast Asia has turned into a huge nuclear armory of the United States, which is a serious menace to peace in this part of the world. It is widely known that Okinawa has become the biggest nuclear base of the US imperialists in Asia, that 1,000 nuclear warheads are stockpiled in south Korea and that US nuclear weapons are deployed in Japan proper. The US imperialists have already drawn up a plan for war of aggression, nuclear war in particular, against our Republic and established a system of operations to put it into reality. And they stage the south Korea-US joint war game "Team Spirit"—a "test war" and nuclear war exercise—every year, bring their huge armed forces into south Korea from the US mainland, the Pacific region, Okinawa and Japan proper. This war game includes landing, offensive and other operation exercises. This shows that they are acting recklessly to provoke another war in Korea at any cost.

Nuclear weapons are deployed in Northeast Asia and the US imperialists are openly staging nuclear war exercises. In view of this fact, if a war breaks out in this part of the world, it goes without saying that it will be a nuclear war and it will not stay at a local war but develop into a global conflict.

The US imperialists are also working feverishly to form an aggressive military bloc in Northeast Asia. The Reagan Administration is prattling that they will discharge their "treaty duty" to the south Korean puppets and protect them by force of arms and trying to strengthen their "alliance" with the Japanese reactionaries and implicate them deeper in their Asian strategy.

The American imperialists are seeking to perfect the "US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance" and strengthen their aggressive military bloc system; the Japanese reactionaries are attempting craftily to realize their wild ambition of Asian reinvasion, taking advantage of the US policy of aggression. The US imperialist policy of aggressive military bloc in Northeast Asia is a factor which may sharpen the military confrontation in this region and touch off an armed conflict and worsen the situation.

The US nuclear weapons constitute a threat to world peace and security and may throw Northeast Asia into a nuclear holocaust. Therefore, they must be removed from this part of the world once and for all.

The presence of the US imperialists' aggressive military bases and troops in Northeast Asia runs counter to the will of the peoples there. So they must be dismantled and withdrawn from there at once and aggressive military blocs dissolved without delay.

In Northeast Asia, Korea is a danger zone where the largest aggressive armed forces of US imperialism are massed and where a war may break out at any moment.

All the peace-valuing people of the world are closely following developments in Korea.

The peaceful settlement of the Korean problem is a basic guarantee for removing war danger and preserving and consolidating the peace and security of Korea and the rest of Asia.

Our Party's proposal to reunify Korea by establishing a confederal state while keeping two social systems in north and south as they are is a most realistic one to eliminate the tension and war danger in our country and firmly guarantee the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

As the ten-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposes, the unified confederal state will adhere firmly to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of nonalignment and turn the Korean peninsula into a permanent peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and troops.

In order to remove war danger from Korea the Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. The Government of our Republic has already proposed more than once to the United States to negotiate on the question of concluding a peace agreement. Our proposal is designed to turn instable peace into a durable peace and settle the Korean problem in a peaceful way.

The US authorities must reflect seriously on our proposal and withdraw their nuclear weapons and aggressive troops from south Korea as soon as possible so as to conform with the unanimous aspiration and will of the world's people. And they must refrain from recklessly instigating the Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta to aggravate the situation and increase war danger and should not meddle in the internal affairs of Korea any more.

To create a nuclear-free and peace zone in Northeast Asia, the US imperialists should withdraw their nuclear weapons and military bases and troops from Japan, their military strongpoint for Asian aggression, as well as from south Korea.

The struggle to turn Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free and peace zone is a just one which agrees to the interests of the Korean people and the aspirations and desires of the world's people; and it is winning the daily increasing support and sympathy of people of all strata.

As in the past, so also in the future, we will fight vigorously for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, for the peace of Asia and the rest of the world.

Kim Sun Ryong

7th Meeting of CC of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries

The Seventh Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in mid-May.

The meeting was attended by 59 delegations and delegates of the member states on the Coordinating Committee of the Pool and other interested news agencies of non-aligned countries and regional and international organizations.

On May 13 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received heads and members of the foreign delegations to the 7th Pool CC Meeting. The heads of the delegations expressed gratitude to him for contributing greatly to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and showing profound interest and solicitude for the successful progress of the 7th Pool CC Meeting, and they sincerely wished him long life and good health.

That day the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet in honour of the participants in the Pool meeting and delivered a speech, "For the Strengthening of Cooperation between the Non-aligned Countries in News Service".

The Pool meeting opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on the 12th.

The opening session of the meeting was attended by Premier Li Jong Ok and Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi of the DPRK Administration Council. Also present on the occasion were foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to the DPRK.

Premier Li Jong Ok made a congratulatory speech. He mentioned the great role the Pool is playing in the endeavours to establish a new international information order and, further, strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement as a whole—which are a component part of the people's struggle for independence against imperialism.

He stressed that in the light of the present complicated and strained international situation, it is an urgent matter for the Pool to strictly uphold its non-aligned nature in news service. He added that in order to fulfil its honourable mission for the times and mankind, the Pool should adhere to the principles of individual and collective self-reliance, so as to build up and keep on developing each national news agency and work together to strengthen the Pool.

The meeting agreed to include the Premier's speech in its official documents.

The meeting discussed the implementation of the action programme and decisions adopted at the 6th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee; the cooperation with the UNESCO and UN; the recommendations of the meeting of the group of experts of non-aligned nations held in New Delhi in February 1982 on information through arrangement of the Intergovernmental Council for Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries in the Field of Information; the cooperation with the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries; the work of regional news agencies; the date and venue of the Third General Conference of the Pool, etc.

The Chairman of the Coordinating Committee submitted a report on the implementation of the action programme and decisions adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee. The report includes the following points: the setting up and the strengthening of national news agencies, the aid and the support to liberation movements, the development of the communication media among the news agencies of non-aligned countries, the improvement of Pool performance, the cooperation with the Intergovernmental Council, the cooperation with the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries, the cooperation with the UNESCO and UN, the Pool Statute, the candidature for the organization of the Third General Conference of the Pool, etc.

Forty delegates spoke at the general debate.

They analyzed the results achieved by the Pool, its shortcomings and difficulties and the work the Pool carries out at the present stage, and referred to its immediate and future tasks.

They remarked that, since the Pool was established as a system of cooperation among the news agencies of non-aligned countries on the basis of the principles of the non-aligned movement, a progress had been made in eliminating the imbalance of the worldwide information exchange, in decolonizing information, in establishing a new international information order and in disseminating the news of the struggle of the peoples of non-aligned countries against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of domination and for independence and building of a new society.

The debaters stated that bilateral, sub-regional, regional and multilateral cooperation and communication links should be expanded among the Pool participants and, on this basis, a programme be drawn for promoting in stages the establishment of an integrated communication network of all non-aligned countries. They also discussed specific means of stepping up the training of journalists and technical personnel and improving technical equipment.

The meeting adopted as its most important document the great leader President Kim Il Sung's speech, "For the Strengthening of Cooperation between the Non-aligned Countries in News Service", delivered at the banquet he gave in honour of the participants in the 7th Pool CC Meeting.

On the 14th the meeting successfully wound up its debate on the agenda items, and unanimously adopted the final report and resolutions on the 7th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

On the improvement of the Pool work the final report pointed out:

"The improvement of the Pool's performance will be the best way to obtain a better mutual knowledge in all fields, especially that of socio-economic development, and to face the tendentious news spread by trans-national agencies and information media on developing countries and liberation movement, and to struggle against colonial and neo-colonial dependence and unjust practices which continue characterizing the organization and the flow of news which remain in favour of the interests of developed countries."

The final report emphasized that substantial improvement and expansion of the dissemination and redistribution of Pool news, along with the establishment and strengthening of national news agencies, were important tasks of the Pool at the present stage of its development. The specific ways and means were clarified to carry out these tasks.

At the closing session a letter of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the participants.

The Pyongyang Meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the spirit of friendship, cooperation and solidarity, afforded an important occasion in further strengthening and developing the Pool to confirm with the demands of developing realities. It also contributed greatly to establishing a new international information order and advancing the non-aligned movement.

After the meeting there were a friendship and solidarity meeting of men of the Korean press and foreign delegates to the 7th Pool CC Meeting and a joint meeting of working people in Pyongyang and the foreign guests who had attended the Pool meeting.

Violent Flare-up of Anti-Americanism in South Korea

The south Korean people's anti-US struggle is quickly gaining momentum.

On March 18 this year, the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan was set on fire by students and inhabitants, and leaflets were scattered in many places of the town. The leaflets condemned the US imperialists for their moves for permanent division of Korea and their neo-colonialist policy in south Korea and carried the slogan "Yankees, go home!" The leaflets also contained an appeal to people to flay the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique and rise up against them.

On March 30, the "Walker Hill" in Seoul, a pleasure haunt for GIs, was caught in fire and caused a great commotion in the area.

On April 16, 1,400 university students in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration, scattering leaflets in which they extolled a conscientious clergyman who had protected the patriotic students who set fire to the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan, and they demanded that the truth about the May 1980 Kwangju massacre should be brought to light.

Meanwhile, the Christian Community Missionary Affairs Council and the Standing Committee of the Catholic Bishops Council issued statements. They denounced the US as responsible for the catastrophic situation in south Korea at present, and declared that setting fire to the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan was a "natural consequence". Protesting against the criminal acts of the US imperialist aggressors who patronize the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, the statements also demanded that the US ambassador in Seoul and the US Army Commander in south Korea be recalled.

On April 22, students of Kangwon University in Chunchon of the south Korean province of Kangwon staged a demonstration supporting the students who had set fire to the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan. They burned the cursed Stars and Stripes and scattered leaflets. The leaflets blamed the present US Administration and Chon Du Hwan the puppet and demanded: "Yankees, go home!"

On April 26, 2,000 youths in Seoul had a rally to support the just action of the clergyman who had protected the students and people who set fire to the "American Cultural Center" and protest against the brutal repression of him by the south Korean puppet rulers. After the rally they staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan "Down with fascism!"

These struggles touched off by the burning of the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan are an eruption of the pent-up fury and hatred of the south Korean people against the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges. They signify a fresh advance in the anti-US struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"No amount of repression and trickery will allow the US imperialists and their stooges to check the south Korean people's anti-US struggle for national salvation, which is constantly growing in scope and strength."

The latest anti-US struggles took place at a time when the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwanites were stepping up as never before their threat and blackmail, fascist repression of the south Korean people and demagogism to hoodwink them.

As is well known, the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets staged a war game called "Team Spirit '82" in south Korea from mid-February. This war game, the largest ever in history, which lasted for over 70 days, was a "test war" or "preliminary war" against the DPRK; it was also aimed at intimidating the south Korean people by force of arms and dampen their struggle for democracy.

After the burning of the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan the Chon Du Hwan clique mobilized all their repressive forces and kicked up bloody crackdowns, arresting and brutally torturing tens of thousands of people.

The military fascist clique designated this year as a "Year of Korea-US Friendship" and commemorated on the largest scale ever the centenary of the humiliating "Korea-US Treaty" and are busying themselves with

false propaganda to deceive the south Korean people.

Under such circumstances the south Korean people declared a showdown with the US imperialists and their stooges by staging audacious struggles in succession, opposing their aggression and treachery to the nation.

Their latest struggles show that they fight on unyieldingly in the teeth of the monstrous suppression of the military fascists and direct their spearhead to US imperialism, the prime mover of aggression and plunder and the root cause of all their misfortunes.

The attack on the "American Cultural Center" and scattering of the leaflets and the ensuing struggles tell that they were not mere accidents caused by a few people gripped by momentary excitement but inevitable results of US imperialist colonial rule in south Korea. They reflect the ever-mounting anti-US sentiments of the entire south Korean people.

While occupying south Korea for 37 years, the US imperialists have enforced the most savage colonial fascist terror rule and turned south Korea into the most abominable living hell at the end of the 20th century.

They are patronizing the Chon Du Hwan clique, a band of fratricides, to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep south Korea as their military base of aggression.

Their atrocities in south Korea culminated in the Kwangju massacre. They urged to "smash the 'rioters' in Kwangju with an iron fist" and cruelly put down the Kwangju citizens who had risen up in the heroic action, by unleashing the south Korean puppet troops under US command and thus plunged Kwangju into a sea of blood.

Through their experience of life, the south Korean people have fully understood that the US imperialists are not their "protectors" or "helpers" but atrocious invaders, plunderers and sworn enemies.

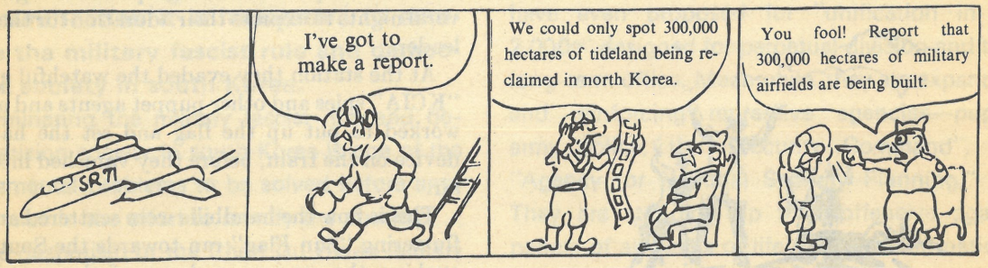
After the Kwangju massacre in May 1980 the "US Cultural Center" in that city was burnt down in December that year in the midst of the violent flare-up of anti-Americanism of students and people. And this time another "Cultural Center" was burned down in Pusan, which is by no means accidental.

The "US Cultural Centers" are US imperialist tools for ideological and cultural penetration, whose task is to justify the American occupation of south Korea and their policy of colonial enslavement, embellish the US imperialists, the ringleaders of aggression and plunder, as "friends" and "helpers" of the south Korean people and disseminate America-worship and corrupt American way of life among them.

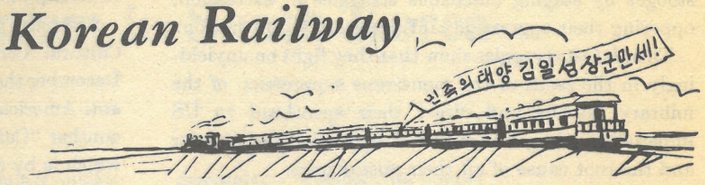
The south Korean people made repeated assaults on the "American Cultural Centers" and burned the Stars and Stripes, manifesting their firm determination to oppose the colonial rule and trickery of the US imperialists and fight out against the occupiers.

In their leaflets, the south Korean people declared that their assault on the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan was the "beginning of the anti-US campaign". They will step up their righteous anti-US, save-the-nation struggle and win victory after all despite the enemy's repression and deceptive manoeuvres.

Searchlight (in South Korea)


SR71
I've got to make a report.
We could only spot 300,000 hectares of tideland being reclaimed in north Korea.
You fool! Report that 300,000 hectares of military airfields are being built.

A "Sun Flag" Flies along the South Korean Railway



This happened on the morning of April 15, 1978 on the Honam railway line in south Korea.

The morning sun threw its golden shafts on this dark and grim land, too, as if to celebrate the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It shone brightly over the people harassed by frenzied fascist repression and over the slum quarters. That very morning a train was running along the Honam line. It was carrying shouts of hurrahs mixed with the sound of a whistle.

The train left Kwangju and, on its way to Mokpo, focussed the attention of people. Their eyes sparkled with joy. At the head of the train was fluttering a red flag inscribed with the words "Long live General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation!" The words were bright and distinct in the morning sun. Whoever spotted the flag loudly shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation!"

The great General was so dear to them. Immediately following the country's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945, there was a rumour that the great General, Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, would go to Mokpo by a Honam line train. The people gathered along the railway and waited eagerly for him to pass.

Now, the words on the flag revived the great emotion they had had then, and they shouted the words repeatedly at the top of their voices. Their shouts went beyond the slum quarters and echoed across the Honam plain.

How came the train to carry the flag?

Members of the "Sunflower Society", an underground revolutionary organization, had a meeting a few days before April 15, 1978. They decided to rally more people around the great leader on the occasion of his birthday. For this purpose they agreed to make a red flag, 2 metres long and 0.5 metre wide, on which "Long live General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation!" would be written in white. The flag would be hoisted on the head of a Honam line train. They called it a "Sun Flag". They also prepared a device to scatter handbills, which would also be set on the train.

On the night of April 14 the society members approached a standing train in a station under cover of darkness; they were carrying the flag prepared with all devotion and several thousand handbills they had mimeographed sitting up several nights to express their adoration for the great leader.

At the station they evaded the watchful eyes of "KCIA" spies and other puppet agents and agilely worked to put up the flag and set the handbill device on the train, before they vanished into thin air.

This is how the handbills were scattered and the fluttering "Sun Flag" ran towards the South Sea evoking the stormy applause of the population residing along the Honam line.

Chong Hyon Su

Eliminating Military Fascist Rule and Democratizing Society in South Korea Is Prime Requirement for Reunification

Reunification of our country is a work for the benefit of the nation. It can be realized only when the whole people take part in it with great political zeal and activity. When all Koreans in north and south and abroad rise up as one, transcending the difference of idea, political view and religious belief, our divided country will be reunified in consonance with the will of the people and the interest of the nation. This means that the popular masses are the subject of reunification, and that guaranteeing them democratic freedoms and rights is the basic solution to the problem.

The patriotic zeal of the people can be displayed only when their socio-political life is democratized. Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to all people with differing thoughts and political views, and it is a right due to people from all walks of life.

As long as this elementary right is violated, the problem of reunification, an all-nation undertaking, cannot be solved. This is quite clear.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to achieve independent, peaceful reunification it is imperative to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea."

Terminating the military fascist rule and democratizing society in south Korea is one of the fundamental problems to be solved before anything else in the effort to reunify the country.

The despotism of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique is one of the factors that trample down the democratic freedoms and rights of the south Korean people and suppress their aspiration for national reunification. It serves for the perpetuation of national division and their long-term office.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascists suppressed with bayonet the people's demands for freedom and democracy and turned south Korea virtually into a dark land under the reign of terror.

Under Chon's fascist dictatorship the south Korean people have been deprived of their elementary freedoms and rights and their patriotic actions for social progress and national reunification are ruthlessly repressed.

Youths and students, democrats and other patriotic people advocating democracy and peaceful reunification are arrested and imprisoned and executed by dint of evil laws; and democratic parties and organizations are dissolved by force and formation of such parties and organizations and their legal activities are institutionally prohibited.

The puppets clamoured for "cross recognition" and "separate entry into the UN" with a view to dividing Korea into "two states" for ever. They have even proposed for "unification in the 2,000s" designed for perpetual division and their long-term office. Meanwhile, they are expanding and reinforcing repressive agencies—puppet army, police, the "Security Command", the "Agency for National Security Planning," etc. They are stepping up their offensive against people of all walks of life who demand national reunification and democratic freedoms and rights.

It is too obvious that the prevailing situation in south Korea as mentioned above prevents the

broad masses of people from taking part in the solution of the reunification problem.

Democratization should be realized in south Korea also for great national unity. This unity is an essential guarantee for reunification.

Only when all the patriotic people, who oppose fascism and division and desire democracy and reunification and truly love the country and people, join their efforts in accordance with the principle of great national unity, foreign interference can be terminated and war danger forestalled and the reunification problem smoothly solved.

Nobody should be allowed to monopolize the discussion of the reunification problem. Everyone should be enabled to freely discuss the problem and take an active part in the patriotic movement for reunification. Only then is it possible to achieve national reconciliation and solidarity.

Democratizing south Korean society is a must for peaceful reunification. For the democratization it is necessary to remove the actual factor that stands in the way, that is, to terminate the military fascist rule and its tyrannical policies.

South Korean rulers should give up fascist rule and take practical steps for democratization if they have the slightest interest in the solution of the reunification problem. Chon Du Hwan the traitor talks about the will of the people but keeps silence about "democratization." Recently he clamoured about the "recognition of status quo" and "noninterference in another's demestic affairs", thus betraying his real intention to make the military terrorist rule an established fact and tighten up their fascist dictatorship.

This fully reveals that they have no intention whatsoever to reunify the country and that the latest "proposal" is an ostentation to mislead the public opinion. The Chon clique must immediately desist from the criminal act of befooling the nation with the sacred problem of reunification.

They scheme to freeze national division and realize their ambition of long-term office under the sham signboard of unification, but this is no more than a daydream. The people will never forgive such impostors.

Reunification is a national problem of vital importance, on which the fate of the 50 million people and their country hinges. It is the invariable will of our nation.

The "National Security Law" and other evil fascist laws now in force to trample down the democratic freedoms and rights should be abrogated and the repressive ruling machine dissolved.

Formation and activity of democratic and patriotic political parties and organizations advocating the reunification of the country should be legalized and the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, demonstration, association and other political activities be fully guaranteed.

If the south Korean puppets ignore these fundamental problems which should be solved first, they cannot escape from bitterer denunciation at home and abroad as fascist executioners and the enemy of reunification.

The present south Korean rulers must give up the "two Koreas" policy, and apologize to the nation for their fratricidal crimes such as the massacre at Kwangju. They must unconditionally release Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and patriots wrongfully arrested and imprisoned, and nullify all their punishments. This is their unavoidable duty.

If the fascist rule is abolished and democratization of society and freedom of political activities realized in south Korea, the independent peaceful reunification of the country will be successfully achieved by the united efforts of the entire people in north and south and overseas Koreans.

O Hyon Il

Crimes of the Puppet-Traitor (6)

Heinous Enemy of the Third-World Peoples

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries,... who are hampering Korean reunification, are repudiated and find themselves isolated more and more on the international arena. They are incurring the hatred and condemnation of people everywhere."

The traitor Chon Du Hwan is a colonial puppet of imperialism, most heinous fascist hangman, and fratricide and murderous international gangster. He is hated and condemned by the peace-loving people of the world as well as by his own people.

"Down with Chon Du Hwan!" "Send Chon Du Hwan to an international tribunal and punish him!" Their outcries are heard around the world.

Chon Du Hwan and his set are ostracized on the international arena. They are only sneered, abhored and given cold shoulders.

So, they are running amuck to avoid international censure, denunciation and isolation.

In particular, to stop being an international outcast, they try to worm their way into nonaligned and third-world countries, the powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our age which advocates independence against all forms of domination and subjugation.

They whitewash their dirty faces and flatter people of the third-world countries, pretending to be their "friends." For instance, they tattle about "friendship," "cooperation" and "improved relations" with the third-world countries, and busy themselves visiting the new-emerging countries to beg for their "support" to them.

But, what fools they are to behave like that! They have committed too many crimes against those countries to be their "friends."

No sack can hide the sharp end of a gimlet, as a Korean saying goes. The puppets cannot conceal their true colours as the heinous enemy of the third-world nations, no matter how good they are at disguising themselves.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan is the most notorious international cutthroat who killed many foreign people with the weapons given by his master, US imperialism.

His true colours as such were laid bare in the Vietnamese War. He proved loyal to his master by massacring the Vietnamese at random. He killed 550 Vietnamese in the two homicidal operations—"Bat No. 25" and "Bat No. 26". How many Vietnamese he slaughtered during the one year he was in Vietnam is not so difficult to infer.

For the "merit" of massacring people, he was accorded a high-sounding "decoration" by his master in which he takes the greatest pride. He always carries it on his breast.

The Chon Du Hwan fascists are also a wicked foe of the new-emerging nations in their cause of national liberation against imperialism.

He served the former dictator Pak Jung Hi as his

trusted protege tor 18 years, during which time Chon Du Hwan aided and abetted the Zionists and worked hand in glove with the white racists to put down the national liberation movements of African peoples.

Today the Chon Du Hwanites are stepping up their political, economic and military collaboration with the Israeli expansionists and South African racists. The first to present credentials to the traitor after his inauguration as "President" was the Israeli ambassador. The ambassador was received with best hospitality by the traitor who had been infuriated at the fact that nobody regarded him as a man, much less as "President".

In return to the "good will" shown by the Zionists, the traitor promised close "cooperation" to the ambassador.

Like this, openly assuring that he would "back up" the Zionists, the traitor disclosed himself as the enemy of the Arab people.

The fascist junta also secretly maintain close relations with the South African racists. It goes without saying that they are scheming, in league with these racists, to stamp out the African people's cause of national liberation.

They are also unmasking themselves as vicious enemy of the third-world nations by engaging in military and espionage activities against the new-emerging countries on orders of the US imperialists. They are playing the role of scouts for the US imperialists in the latter's strategem for world supremacy.

In keeping with the US imperialist manoeuvres for aggression in the third-world nations, they supply their masters with lots of mercenaries under the name of "overseas employment."

Last year the traitor visited Southeast Asian countries to peddle out the US imperialist strategem for supremacy in the Pacific and openly called for strengthening the military bloc. This serves another testimony of the grave fact that as the cat's-paw of US imperialism, the puppets are overtly challenging the peace-loving countries in Asia and elsewhere.

It is a well-known fact that "diplomats" of the puppet south Korean embassy in Teheran were severely punished by the Iranian people as they were caught red-handed while engaged in espionages for the expelled US embassy.

The Chon Du Hwan fascist blackguards can by no means atone for the crimes they have committed against the people of the third-world countries.

This is how matters stand. But the south Korean puppets are brazen-faced enough to work hard to be their "friends".

Their impertinent endeavours to "approach" the third-world countries is arousing contempt and indignation among their people.

When the traitor made a tour of the Southeast Asian countries, people of these countries regarded it as their greatest shame to see the cutthroat stepping his feet in their lands and showered him with oaths and abuses. It clearly tells that the third-world peoples look upon the Chon Du Hwan clique as their enemy, not as friends.

Today the third-world nations are on their guard against the Chon Du Hwan fascists who flatter them though they harbour malice. The Chon Du Hwan fascist clique has nowhere on the earth to set foot in. The more desperately they try to get out of international isolation, the more miserable they will become as an international outcast.

Om Il Su

Adverse Effects of Old International Financial and Monetary System on Developing Countries

The old international financial and monetary system constitutes an integral part of the old international economic order.

The old international economic order is an unjust one established by imperialists and colonialists to exploit oppressed and colonial peoples, and the old international financial and monetary system is the core of the old economic order.

Imperialists and colonialists are using that system to invade and plunder developing, newly-emerging countries.

As a result, developing countries are largely dependent on imperialists economically and their peoples suffer from terrible poverty and heavy debts.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Seeking to achieve independence and sovereignty by leaving the country at the mercy of foreign imperialism and build an independent economy or modernize the country through reliance upon foreign monopoly capital is tantamount to letting a wolf raise sheep."

Developing countries have not attained economic independence due to the old international financial and monetary system of imperialists and colonialists and are very backward in finance, techniques and foreign trade.

First, this is found in that the share of agriculture in national production is relatively larger than that of industry.

The share of industry in the material output of the world, except the socialist countries, was 53.5 per cent in 1950—59.8 per cent in advanced capitalist countries and 25.1 per cent in developing countries. The world average in 1977 was 61.7 per cent—66.3 per cent in advanced capitalist countries and 44.2 per cent in developing countries.

This shows that the financial and monetary system of developing countries does not rest on a solid industrial foundation. It is because in general the degree of industrialization is a criterion that shows the level of development of commodity-money circulation and the degree of financial stability, and the growth rate of the net social income is higher in industry than in agriculture.

Next, the consequence of the old system is found in the introduction of foreign capital.

The total amount of foreign capital introduced in developing countries reaches 20-100 per cent as compared with "gross national output." In the period from 1973 to 1975 these countries received 12,100 million dollars from capitalist countries as "aid funds for public development."

Over 70 out of more than a hundred developing countries received over 6.28 dollars per head of the population, some countries as much as 102 dollars or more. This proves that these countries are heavily dependent on foreign monopoly capital.

The per-capita national income of developing countries in 1960 was one-eleventh of that in

advanced capitalist countries. In 1974 it was one-twelfth.

The consequence of the old international financial and monetary system as a lever for imperialist aggression and plunder of developing countries is more apparent in foreign trade. A few advanced capitalist countries account for 70 per cent of capitalist world trade and more than a hundred developing countries only 20-30 per cent or less than 15 per cent except for oil exporting countries.

The long aggression and plunder by imperialists and colonialists through the old financial and monetary system drove developing, newly-emerging countries to abject poverty and reduced them to a debt slave.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As long as the old international economic order is kept intact, developing countries cannot emerge from destitution nor build an independent national economy successfully."

Before anything else, developing countries are greatly suffering from poverty and unemployment.

According to estimates, as of 1979, 331 million people were unemployed out of the developing countries' population of 2,000 million or 70 per cent of the 2,850 millon population of the capitalist and developing countries. There were 209 million unemployed in Asia—the fully unemployed totalled 20 million and the semi-unemployed 189 million.

20 million people went abroad to find jobs, 12 million of whom were from developing countries.

The consequence of the old system is also found in the short average life span of the population in these countries.

The average life span of the population is a yardstick which shows the economic and cultural standards of a given country. The average life span of the population in developing countries is 24 years shorter than that in advanced capitalist countries.

The consequence finds its expression in heavy debts that the developing countries owed to imperialist monopoly capital.

As for the debts, they were imposed artificially by imperialists upon these countries. They owed such debts to the monopoly capital of imperialism, caught in such nooses as the unequal exchange of natural resources and precious fruits of labour, conventional price difference, the repayment or payment of the principals and interests of "aids" or "loans" and the purchase of war supplies.

As of the end of 1980, the debts of developing countries amounted to 580,000 million dollars, 90,600 million dollars more than 489,400 million dollars in 1979, and their payments are growing bigger and bigger. Overdue debts increased from 5,100 million dollars in 1979 to 6,800 million dollars.

The long-term foreign debts of developing countries jumped up to 250,000 million dollars in 1979 from 77,000 million dollars in 1973.

Particularly due to the policy of oil monopoly price of imperialists, developing countries fell into debts of 40,000 million dollars in 1979.

They were in debts of 87,000 millon dollars in 1970. Their debts grew 5 times in 1979, with the result that the interests approximated 100,000 million dollars.

There is not a single developing country in the world, which is not exploited and plundered by imperialists through the old international financial and monetary system.

Developing countries must, therefore, strive to abolish the old international financial and monetary system and establish a just one.

Struggle for Economic Independence

—in Non-Aligned Countries—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"If non-aligned countries are to firmly maintain independence, they must become economically self-supporting by building an independent national economy."

Non-aligned and developing countries are deeply aware that economic power is the material basis of political independence, and they strive to build an independent national economy enlisting their natural resources and the efforts of their people.

These countries are eliminating the footholds of imperialist exploitation in order to create favourable conditions for developing their national economy by their own efforts.

Recently, Iran closed up branches of American banks and placed all foreign insurance and shipping companies under state control.

In Nicaragua measures were taken to nationalize the production of banana. As a result, the government now controls the property of the Standard Fruit, imperialist multinational company which has monopolized the production of the fruit and obtained a huge amount of profits.

Similar steps have been taken in most of non-aligned and developing countries, which include Madagascar, Guyana, Angola, Algeria and Panama.

The Malagasy government nationalized foreign monopoly companies such as oil-processing factories and turned oil-extracting equipment into state ownership. Guyana nationalized the Demerara and Reynolds, the imperialist monopoly companies which had only brought poverty and misfortune to the people. Then, the government put under its control a number of foreign monopoly companies such as the Bucher-Mckernal which had over 160 years of history of plunder.

Meanwhile, non-aligned countries are building national industries which rely on their own raw materials extracted from natural resources.

A big jute-producing country, Bangladesh is setting up jute-processing factories at many places.

Some time ago, Benin built a cement factory. This factory set up in accordance with the policy of the government uses an abundant deposit of limestone located at Onigbolo in the Pobe District.

In Algeria, too, quite a few factories were built which rely on domestic natural resources. They include metallurgical, oil-processing and petrochemical factories.

Under the slogans of "Let's Develop Agriculture First" and "Let's Develop Agriculture to Be Self-Sufficient in Food", many non-aligned and developing countries exert much effort for agricultural development and have achieved great successes.

In Mali the main crop was peanuts in the past. But, today they plant wheat, potatoes, maize, rice and various other grains, which was regarded as impossible before, and their output increases year after year.

Before independence Guinea used to plant only industrial crops. But, today they plant a wide variety of crops suited to the country's climate in large quantities. As a result, every year they produce more than 300,000 tons of rice, over 100,000 tons of sweet potatoes, 150,000 tons of broomcorn millet and sorghum respect-

Southeast Asian Countries Strengthen Cooperation in Building New Society

Of late, Southeast Asian countries are developing economic and technical cooperation and interchange to build a new society.

Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand concluded an agreement on establishing an association of tin-producing nations. These three countries hold about 65 per cent of the world's tin output. With the establishment of the association they are now able to conduct a joint struggle against infringement on their interests.

The fourth international consultative meeting of the governments of jute-producing nations was held recently in Katmandu. The meeting was attended by delegates of Bangladesh, India, Thailand and Nepal.

The meeting discussed among other things the production, sale and shipment of jute, the development of new products and improvement of the quality of jute products. It adopted resolutions on increasing the production of jute and protecting the interests of the jute producers.

Meanwhile, the governments of the member nations of the ASEAN approved a plan of joint struggle to prevent their seas from pollution. To put this plan into effect, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines set up the fund amounting to 450,000 dollars. The Southeast Asian countries will strengthen their cooperation while carrying out the plan.

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ively and over 60,000 tons of maize.

Non-aligned and developing countries systematically increase their agricultural production by means of augmenting investment in agriculture and intensifying the technical assistance of the government to the agricultural cooperatives already formed.

In India it was decided to earmark for agriculture one-fourth of the total budgetary investment envisaged in the current Sixth Five-Year Plan for social and economic development. In Tanzania, during the Fourth Five-Year Plan started last July, 6,100,000,000 Tanzanian shillings are to be spent on food and agriculture.

In many other countries, too, the governments are intensifying their assistance to agricultural sphere and working to send more fertilizers, farming materials and machines to the countryside.

In addition, non-aligned and developing countries have set up research centres and are improving seed, expanding the arable land and irrigated area in their endeavour to augment grain production.

The successful efforts for the building of an independent national economy made by non-aligned and developing countries which have inexhaustible natural resources and potentials of production are contributing greatly to the establishment of new societies and the consolidation of their independence.

Ever-Increasing Output of Industrial Crops in Thailand

Agriculture is the leading economic branch of Thailand. This country pays deep attention to developing industrial crops while increasing rice and other grain production. Rubber production plays an especially important role in this country's economy.

To increase natural rubber output the country is replacing rubber trees with high-yielding ones. This work is conducted in two stages: the first stage is from 1978 to 1981, and the second stage from 1982 to 1985. During this period new rubber trees will be planted in the land of about 450,000 hectares and the per-unit area output will rise.

According to the plan, the rubber-tree planted area will be expanded to 1,680,000 hectares in 1986, an increase of over 100,000 hectares over the present figure. Rubber output will reach 880,000 tons in 1986, nearly doubling that in 1978.

Sugar output is also increasing.

The country produced 1,032,000 tons of sugar in the 1979-80 harvest year and 1,265,000 tons of sugar in the 1980-81 harvest year, a growth of 23 per cent above the previous harvest year figure. Its output of sugar cane will reach 24,500,000 tons in 1986.

Castor-oil plants are cultivated on a large scale.

The country is enlarging the plant area and is striving to produce a new variety to increase castor bean output. As cassava output increases, its processed goods are multiplying greatly.

This country's tabacco production is increasing every year.

All these are fruits of the creative efforts of the Thai people. Ever-increasing industrial crop production greatly contributes to the economic development of Thailand.

Korean Judoists Score Good Results at International Judo Tournaments

Korean judoists proved successful at the 17th Hungarian Cup International Judo Tournaments held in Budapest in March last.

Li Jong Hak and Pak Jong Chol came first respectively in 60-kg and 86-kg categories.

Ko Hyong placed second in 60-kg category and Kim Myong Gyu third in over 95-kg category.

The tournaments attracted over 100 excellent judoists from 17 countries—the DPRK, the USSR, Romania, Poland, Mongolia, Hungary, Japan, France, Italy, West Germany, Finland, Austria, Canada, Mexico, etc.

Do You Know?

Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace

The Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace is situated in Huchang township at the northern tip of our country.

It has the childhood name of the fatherly leader, because it was built at the place where he left his inerasable footprints, making the 1,000-ri journey for learning and the 1,000-ri journey for national liberation in his early age with a high ambition of national restoration.

The palace opened on September 9, 1976 and plays a big role in developing students and children in Ryanggang Province and those coming from all over the country to see the Popyong revolutionary site into Juche-type communist revolutionaries, builders of socialism and communism well prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

This modernly-equipped palace has a lot of 30,000 square metres and a floor space of over 6,700 square metres.

There is the study hall of Marshal Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities in the tower-shaped building and the building, 130-odd metres long, on both wings has more than 90 rooms, large and small, which are study and other group activity rooms.

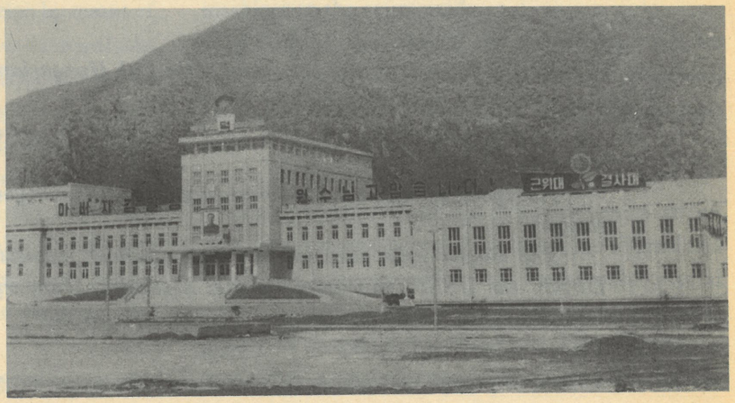
The palace has also its theatre with 800 seats, a stage and a projection room.

Its gymnasium with 300 seats is provided with facilities for sports training and games such as volleyball, basketball, table-tennis and boxing.

The palace is equipped with necessities for extracurricular activities of students and children including a library of many volumes. Many students and children come to this palace every day.

Through group activities here they possess high cultural attainments and harden their bodies.

Colourful group activities such as music-playing, oratorical contest and poem recital are arranged frequently here, attracting a large number of children.



Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum stands on the River Potong in Pyongyang.

If you come to Korea, visit the museum without fail. And then you will know how young Korea, the Korean People's Army, only two years old as a regular armed force, hit back the allied forces of the US-led imperialists over two million strong and defended national independence and honour.

The museum opened in August 1953 and the present one was newly built in April 1974.

It covers a lot of slightly over 6 hectares and its total floor space is 52,000 square metres and it has more than 80 show halls and rooms.

It displays historic materials showing the Juche-oriented military thought and theory, immortal military feats, commanding art and noble communist virtue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and the loyalty of our people and People's Army men to him and their mass heroism and lofty fighting spirit and qualities.

The total length of exhibition stands is 4,100 metres.

Here are the presentation hall and halls devoted to the display of materials related to the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the period of democratic revolution, operations during the Fatherland Liberation War, different services and arms, the Party political work, heroes of the Republic, the struggle of the people in the rear, atrocities and defeat of the US imperialist aggressors, the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War and to international support and encouragement, and of merited weapons and captured weapons in addition to the Jiansanfeng battle cyclorama hall and the hill 351 battle cyclorama hall and the Taejon liberation operation panorama hall.

The museum serves as a fine school for Juche ideological education and anti-imperialist revolutionary education and greatly inspires the people fighting against the aggression and war of imperialism.

News

14,000-ton Cargo Ship "Ryonggunbong" Launched

The Chongjin Shipyard built a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Oun Chongnyon" in October last year; and it launched another ship of the same tonnage "Ryonggunbong" some time ago.

Workers and three-revolution team members here have built many big cargo ships, making technical innovations, introducing new building methods and developing work in a big way.

New Spinning Frame

The workers and three-revolution team members at the Sinuiju Spinning Frame Plant made a new, modern spinning frame.

Its productivity is two times higher than that of the old one. It reels thread from thick floss at a time without passing through slubbing and cop-winding processes. It guarantees the intensity, uniformity and good dying of thread and thus considerably raises the quality standard. In addition, it saves much labour for each ton of thread and reduces snapping remarkably.

Our Korean Weightlifter Comes First in Jerk in 52-kg Category

Korean boy Im Jong Gwan placed first in jerk in the 52-kg category at the recent International Weightlifting Contests held in Frunze, the Soviet Union.

He finished second in total points by lifting 230 kg in the same category.

Meanwhile, Ho Bong Chol placed third in jerk in the 56-kg category.

The contests were participated in by 100-odd weightlifters from 15 countries including our country, the Soviet Union, Romania, Poland, the GDR, Cuba and Japan.

Good Results

Young Korean boy Ko Yong Hwan beat all rivals and placed first in 48-kg category at the 11th International Chemical Cup Boxing Tournament held in the German Democratic Republic this March.

Li Song Guk came second in 51-kg category.

Rim Jang Chol, Pyon Song O and Son Song Chan placed third in 48-kg, 51-kg and 63.5-kg categories.

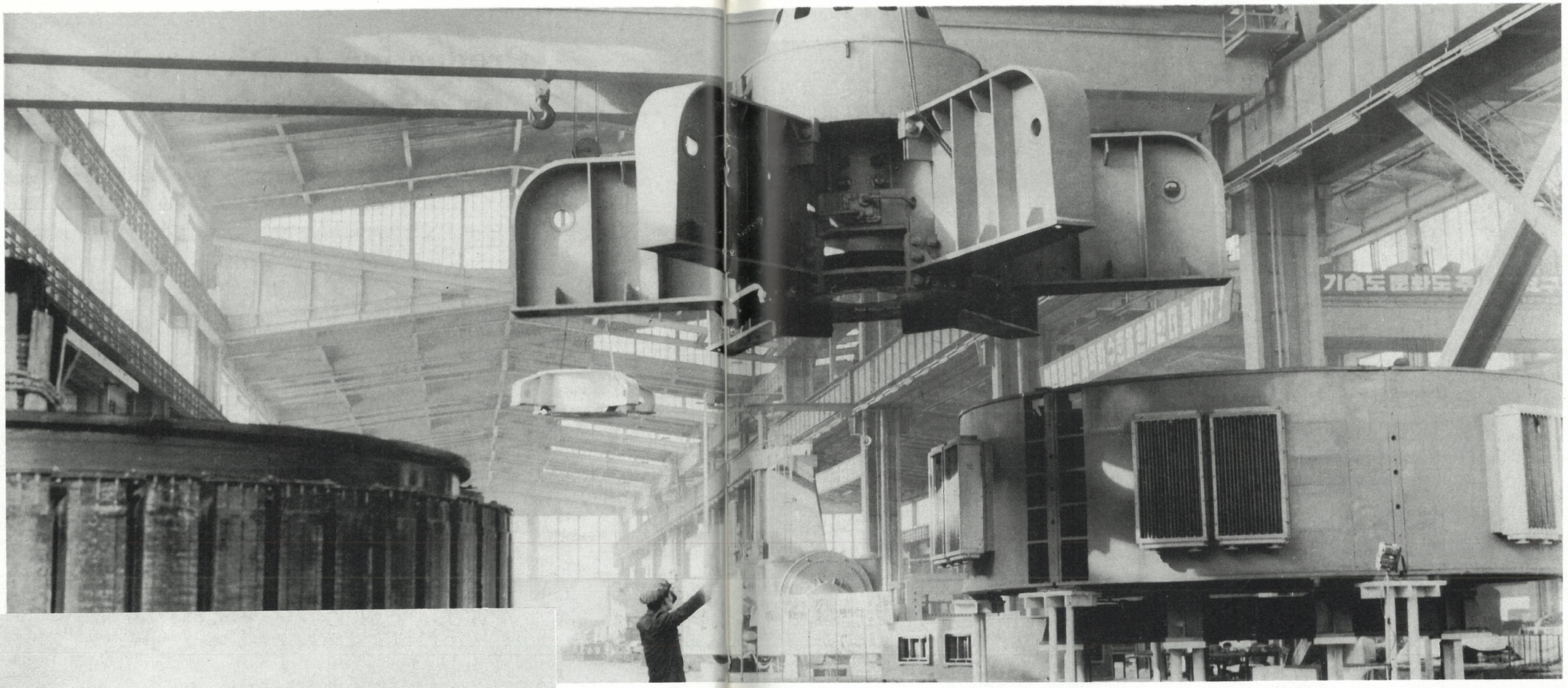
This tournament was participated in by more than 110 boxers from the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, the GDR, France, West Germany, Ethiopia, Angola, Mixico and Austria.

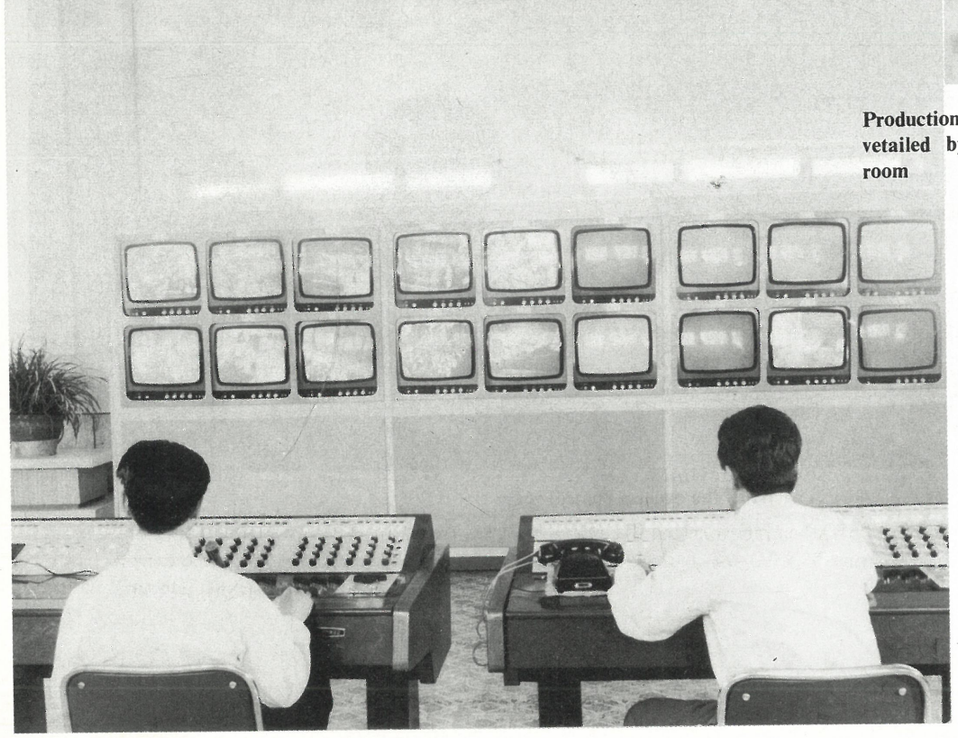
No. 29758

Production Is Directed on a Scientific Basis

— At the Taean General Heavy Machine Works —

Part of the general control room

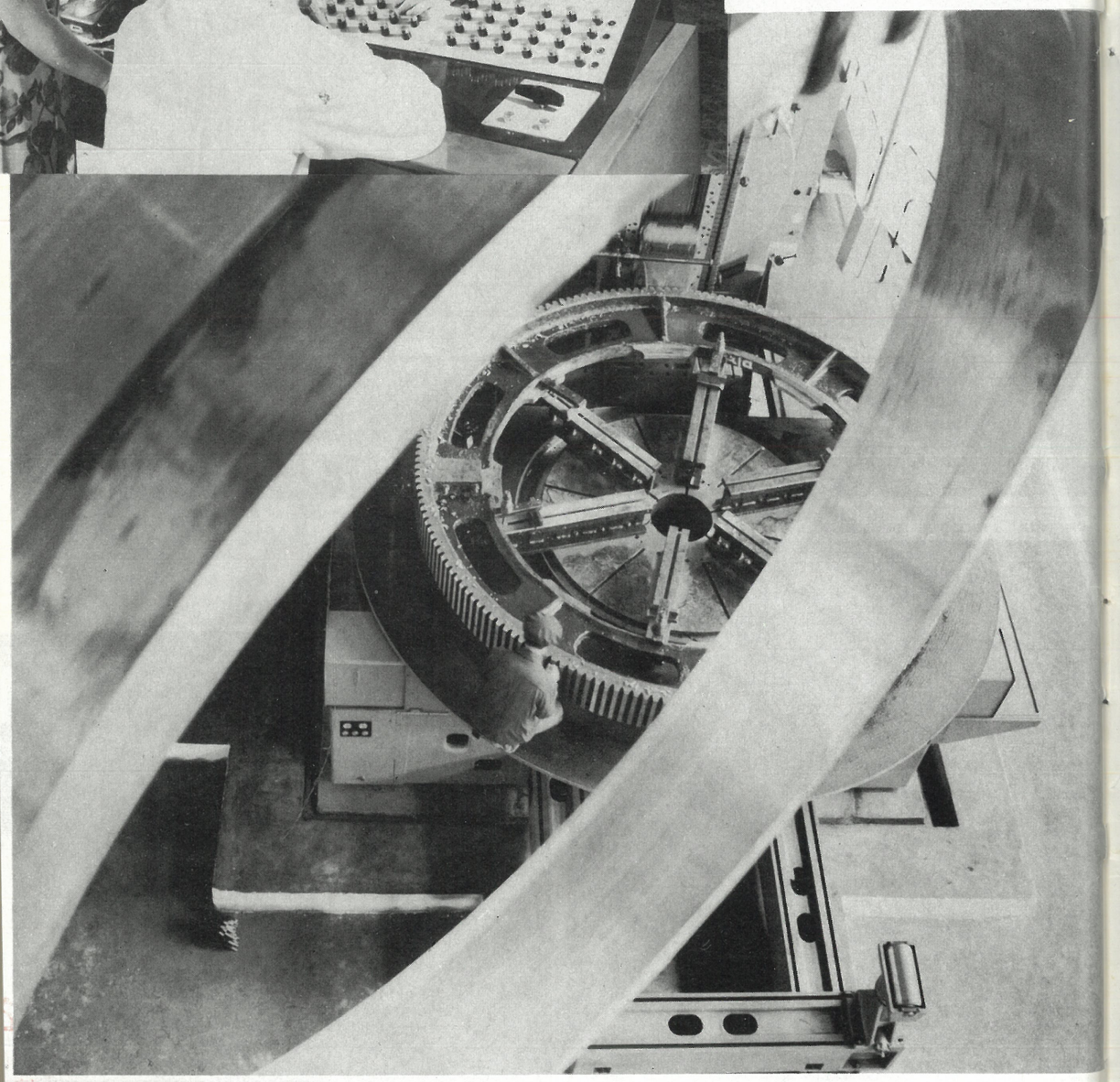


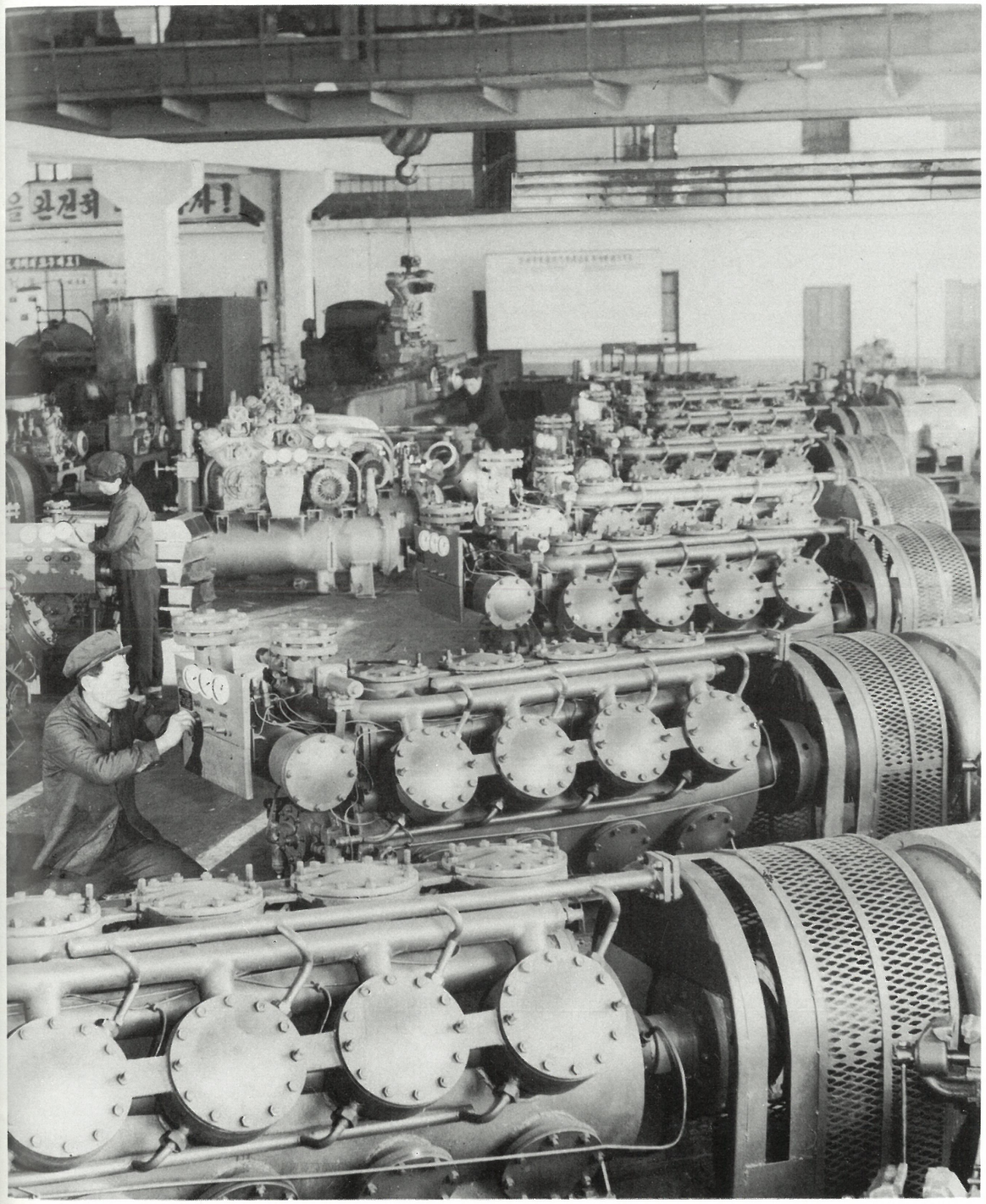


Production processes are dovetailed by the general control room

The analysis is accurate as expected

The controllers have frequent consultations





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